

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

March 7, 1923



FOSTER MOTHERS OF THE HUMAN RACE

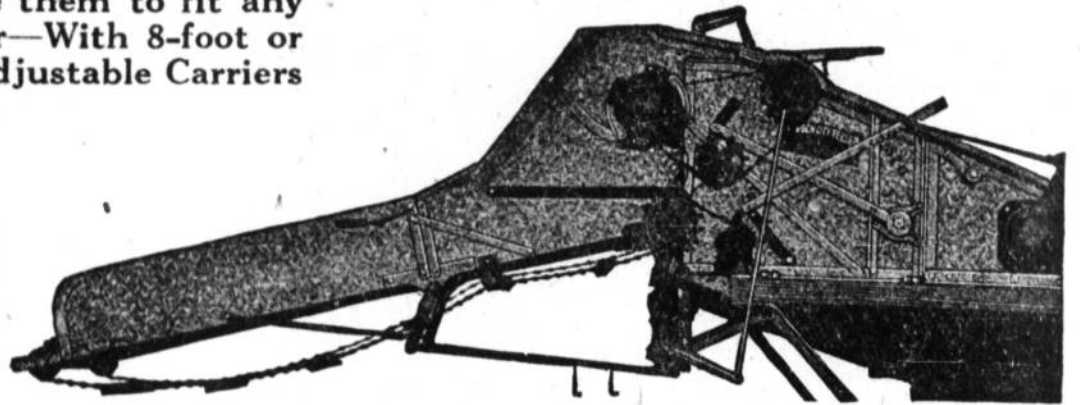
Dairy Number

Circulation Over 80,000 Weekly



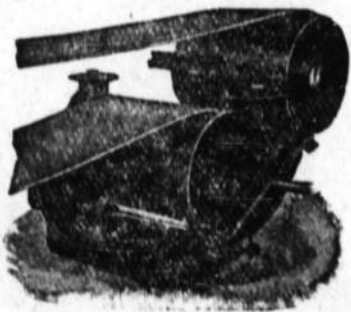
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Red Bobs Wheat
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To

P.O.

Prov.

March 7, 1923

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Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XVI

March 7, 1923

No. 10



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Book Dept., Winnipeg, Man.

Our Ottawa Letter

Progressives Support, but House Rejects Resolution Making Race Track Gambling Illegal—Enquiry into Credit and Finance Referred to Banking Committee

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

EVENTS outside parliament during the week aroused more interest here than those in it. Politicians are always keen to know what the public think of them and their doings, and the North Essex by-election having given an opportunity for such an expression of opinion, the result was eagerly awaited. While the government was subjected to the humiliation of having its majority cut from 7,100 to 1,600, still, as the popularity of the late Hon. W. C. Kennedy could not hope to be equalled by any other candidate, the result is probably not as bad as it looks. It is one of those contests in which both sides get a certain amount of satisfaction, the government in that it held the seat by about 1,700 majority, and the Conservatives in that they may lay claim to a moral victory.

The result generally is another evidence of the uncertainty of political opinion these days, especially in urban communities. In Windsor and Walkerville, the Conservative candidate had large majorities, while in the rural portions the government candidate had quite a sweep. In the cities there is a strong feeling of unrest, which having no other way to express itself, launches out against a government, no matter what its politics may be. At the same time it is impossible to ignore the fact that the vote in Windsor pretty well indicates that the cities in the East are strongly protectionist and in Ontario at least, are more disposed to support the Conservatives than the Liberals.

North Essex is a much closer riding than the majority secured by the late minister of railways would indicate. Though he got 7198 in 1921, still the best he could do in 1917 was 446. In the 1911 contest it went Conservative by 176, but previous to that it had been held by the Liberals for 20 years by majorities running from 400 to 800. In the earlier days it was Conservative.

Restrains Election Talk

The demonstrated uncertainty of elections these days will have the effect of restraining some of the hotspurs in the government's ranks who have been talking of the desirability of an early appeal to the country. As the average member has very little idea what his chances for re-election would be were there an early dissolution, he is unlikely to tempt the fates in this respect. Nor do the Conservatives want an election just now, for they believe that they have more to gain through biding their time, strengthening their organization and trusting to dissatisfaction to weaken the hold of the government on the country.

It is to be noted that the eagerness of some of the members of the government's ginger group from Quebec for an election has been less evident since the provincial contest in that province, which resulted in notable gains for the Conservatives, including the capture of all but three seats on the Island of Montreal.

With the issuing of the writ of the Moose Jaw by-election on April 10, election interest will now shift to the prairie provinces, for there will be eagerness to see whether the Progressives have held their own in Saskatchewan, or whether the government has improved its position out there. There

is no doubt that the government would like very much to capture the seat. There is reason to think that it expects to gain more in the West than in Ontario. Moreover, the prairie provinces are important strategic ground, for they will gain 11 seats in the next parliament. There is much interest in the report that R. M. Johnson will again be the candidate, for the majority opinion here is that he is disqualified, and consequently is not eligible for re-election.

The absence of the prime minister from the House through illness, and the enforced absence also of Mr. Fielding, who had to take the former's place at Windsor, together with that of Messrs. Meighen and Lapointe, made the week's proceedings rather tame. Necessarily government business was held up and much time was given to private members' resolutions. There was enquiry as to when the special committee on agricultural conditions would function, and it was explained that owing to the illness of the prime minister the selecting of a chairman had been delayed. It is now believed that Andrew McMaster will be the man; his selection would be very popular with those most interested in agriculture, and at the same time it would be an evidence that he was still in with the government. That the Progressives were well to the fore in the business of the House, during this week, is evident from the fact that of the four resolutions of importance debated, two were introduced by them and a third by a member of the Laborites.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Irvine, of Calgary East, on credit and industry, asked for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the basis, the function and the control of financial credit and its relation to industrial problems. Mr. Irvine contended that through the contraction of credit the operations of industry in Canada are being much curtailed. It was not in the public interest that this should be so. He did not propose to submit a complete solution of the problem, but thought that the subject should be investigated in the way suggested. Among those who took part in the discussion were Messrs. Spencer, Speakman, Garland and Good. Mr. Fielding suggested that the subject should be referred to the committee on banking and commerce, and promised that it would receive full consideration.

Another resolution, moved by M. N. Campbell, that received strong support from the western Progressives asked that Canada, as a member of the League of Nations, should induce the council of the league to secure an early definition of the status of Eastern Galicia. This was supported by L. P. Baneroff, A. L. Beaubien, R. Forke and H. E. Spencer. Mr. Fielding pointed out that Mr. Doherty had acted on a similar resolution; that the matter had been brought before the league and last fall it had been brought up again, the league having put itself on record for an early settlement of the dispute. This was satisfactory and the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Good's resolution, asking that commercialized betting on race tracks be declared illegal, produced a spirited debate that extended over two days, when it was finally defeated by 96 to

After Every Meal

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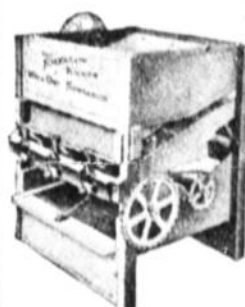
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It comes in convenient tubes and tin boxes—for sale at drug and general stores.

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Announcing the Prize Winners in The Guide's Booster Club Campaign

The Grain Growers' Guide announced this campaign in the issue of October 11, 1922. It officially started October 25, 1922, and ended January 17, 1923.

THE JUDGES

K. DRENNAN, Chartered Accountant, Manager, John Scott & Co.
HUGH MACKENZIE, Barrister, Mackenzie, Campbell & Driscoll.
F. W. BRODRICK, Professor, Manitoba Agricultural College.
THOS. TURNBULL, Farmer, President, Winnipeg Local U.F.M.



E. B. KOLB, Herbert, Sask., Shows His Appreciation

We quote from his letter: "It surely was a nice prize to win and I feel proud of my success, but I can assure you it was only won by putting forth a most strenuous effort, coupled up with an undaunted determination to win."

"I wish to thank you for your congratulations extended and for the kind thoughts expressed."

"I shall always be glad to boost 'The Grain Growers' Guide' wherever I can."



J. S. PRICE, Delisle, Sask., a Soldier-Boy Guide Booster

An excerpt from his letter: "I was in hopes of winning the big car, but there was a better man out against me, two of them, in fact. You express the hope that all the candidates will continue to be boosters, and as far as myself is concerned I can assure you I have been a booster for the last dozen years and expect to still carry on in the same way."

The judges met at The Guide office, January 24, and very carefully counted the credits of each contestant, after the totals had been added by experts from the Burroughs Adding Machine Company. These totals were checked and re-checked to avoid any possibility of error. They made a preliminary announcement of the prize winners, notifying each of his standing, to give all an opportunity to check the number of credits before making the final awards. On February 17, 1923, the

FINAL AWARDS

were made, as follows:

1st Grand Prize—\$2,675 Oldsmobile Touring Car—Won by E. B. Kolb, Herbert, Sask.—49,708,000 Credits.

2nd Grand Prize—\$1,650 Oakland Touring Car—Won by John N. Dunlop, Dunrea, Man.—47,951,100 Credits.

3rd Grand Prize—\$755 Star Touring Car—Won by J. S. Price—Delisle, Sask.—44,364,100 Credits.

4th Grand Prize—\$755 Star Touring Car—Won by Wm. Boyson, Chipman, Alta.—41,873,900 Credits.

5th Grand Prize—\$550 Bell Piano—Won by John Maclean, Wellwyn, Sask.—36,740,100 credits.

6th Grand Prize—\$225 Cabinet of Silver—Won by Mrs. O. R. Howe, Mitchellton Sask.—35,410,200 credits.

7th Grand Prize—\$100 Kitchen Cabinet—Won by Wendell Phillips, Carsland, Alta.—31,174,400 credits.

8th Grand Prize—\$85 Kitchen Cabinet—Won by Alfred Lints, Decker, Man.—27,815,000 credits.



JOHN N. DUNLOP, Dunrea, Man., is Pleased

He says: "The Oakland car is certainly a prize well worth working for. I always was a strong Grain Growers' booster, but I will certainly boost The G.G.G. from now on."

WM. BOYSON, Chipman, Alta., Takes Cash

"I would like to take the cash value for my fourth prize, as I have been in the hospital lately and owe quite a good amount. Also, I think that it would help me a little in going to school."

Winners of \$65 Tea Sets

Name	Address	No. of Credits
9. W. E. Gordon, Selkirk, Man.		25,701,200
10. H. Montgomery, Qu'Appelle, S.		25,433,400
11. G. H. Jaegle, Liberty, Sask.		25,415,900
12. E. G. Lanning, Chaplin, Sask.		24,897,000
13. E. C. Hunt, Darlingford, Man.		23,206,000
14. H. L. Gillette, Shaunavon, S.		22,570,900
15. Ray Reynolds, Lake Killarney		22,297,400
16. S. J. Sturlaugson, Elfron, Sask.		21,358,100
17. Ellierth Sagnes, Birch River, Man.		20,415,000
18. Wm. Shous, St. Boswells, Sask.		19,175,000
19. S. B. Young, Newdale, Man.		18,404,300
20. Jas. F. Robertson, Lawson, S.		18,202,000
21. W. E. Irving, Star City, Sask.		18,047,200
22. W. Schultz, Artland, Sask.		18,020,000
23. L. Reckesdler, Dewet, Man.		16,384,000

Winners of \$45 Buffet Sets

24. R. F. McVeety, Swan River, M.	14,739,500
25. J. W. Tobin, Ledue, Alta.	13,873,700
26. G. E. Sharpe, Marshall, Sask.	13,859,200
27. E. A. Stratford, McGrath, Alta.	13,664,100
28. H. J. Edginton, Star City, S.	13,620,200
29. P. H. Chambers, Fairfax, Man.	13,196,200
30. Mrs. E. H. Lockhart, Lidstone, Man.	12,321,800
31. E. C. Pieper, Pense, Sask.	12,058,200

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE OTHERS

who sent in smaller amounts of subscriptions received Express Money Orders amounting to 15 per cent. of the money they turned in.

The contest was very pleasant, the race to gain the capital prizes was a most exciting one, and we congratulate those who were most active and successful in bringing the merits of The Guide to those who were not yet aware of its excellence. Our records show that many of our old subscribers took the opportunity to assist their favorite candidate by giving them their renewals.

Now that we have expressed our appreciation to the winners, we wish to thank those who, maybe through no fault of their own, were unfortunate in as much as they did not win a prize, and in some cases failed to secure sufficient subscriptions to win a cash commission. In running a campaign of this kind we are naturally interested in the success of the candidates, both collectively and individually. Our only regret is that we did not have sufficient automobiles to go round, nor in fact did we have sufficient prizes. However, we feel that we have distributed this enormous amount of prize money as fairly as is humanly possible, and we know that those who did not win one of the larger prizes offered will take advantage of another opportunity and, with the experience gained, go out and by persistent hard work make their dreams come true.

TO ONE AND ALL—WE THANK YOU

The Grain Growers' Guide Contest Dept.

76. The member for Brant, whose speeches are always well prepared, and have caused him to be known as one of the most thoughtful men in the House, made a strong plea for the restraining of the betting evil. He explained that his intention was not to make horse racing illegal; nor was it to make illegal betting on horse racing, but to make illegal the business of betting on race tracks—commercialized betting.

Redistribution Problems

The indications are that redistribution may cause more discussion than it did in 1914. At the request of Mr. Meighen, the committee has been enlarged. Some Liberal organizers,

through indiscreet speeches as to what would probably be done, have left a rather bad impression, giving rise to the allegation that, as far as the government is concerned, everything has been cut and dried. It is thought that the Nova Scotia members may propose a compromise so that the province may lose only one seat. It would be strange that the Yukon, which has lost one-half of its population during the last decade, and now has a little over 4,000, should retain its member, while Nova Scotia, which has not lost population, should lose two members, merely because its growth has not kept pace with that of Quebec.



One of the consignments shipped to the U.G.G. Cattle Pool on its first day of operation.

Co-operative Cattle Selling

Widespread interest prevails among farmers and others regarding the operation of the co-operative cattle selling plan introduced by the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers.

This new plan became effective on February 15, but due to the severe snow storm throughout the West, which tied up practically all railway traffic, first shipments to the pool could not reach market until February 20 or 21. All cattle consigned for co-operative selling were therefore included in the first pool period which closed February 28.

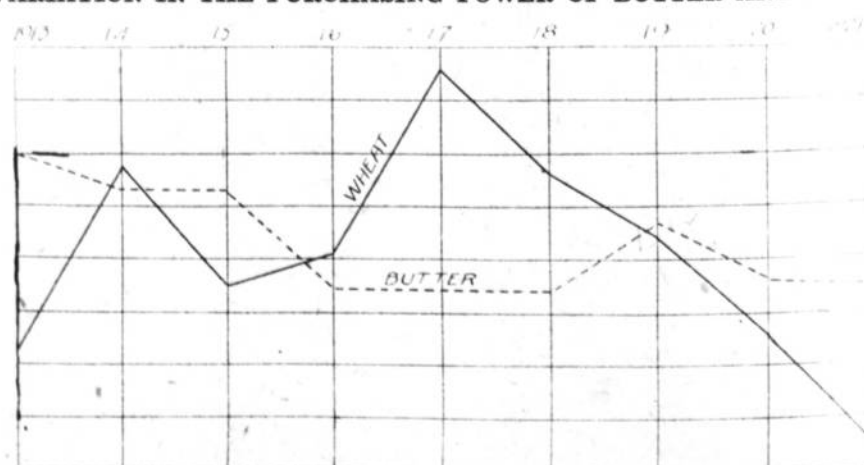
Cattle shipments were received from all three prairie provinces, and a total of 689 head were handled under the co-operative plan as compared with 696 head sold outright in the U.G.G. commission alley. This means that approximately 50 per cent. of the cattle consigned to the U.G.G. were consigned for co-operative sale. All classes of cattle were represented in the shipments, and the very satisfactory volume of receipts gave a splendid demonstration of the advantage of sorting these mixed loads into uniform car lots, making them

more presentable and more valuable to prospective buyers.

During the first pool period car lots were forwarded as follows: Six cars butcher cattle to Toronto, four cars butcher cattle to Montreal, two cars butcher cattle to Buffalo, one car feeder steers to Lancaster, Pa., one car feeder steers to Ida Grove, Iowa; one car feeder steers to Chicago, the balance being sold to good advantage on the St. Boniface market to packers and wholesale butchers in Winnipeg.

While the results of the first pool period show a profit over Winnipeg prices, conditions on the whole were not favorable for as large a margin as normal conditions would make possible. Following the severe storm of two weeks ago receipts of cattle to the Winnipeg market were very heavy and prices accordingly weakened. The movement of these co-operative sale cattle to other markets, however, undoubtedly had a steadying effect upon Winnipeg prices. Cattle raisers generally are most enthusiastic over the co-operative selling plan.

VARIATION IN THE PURCHASING POWER OF BUTTER AND WHEAT



In the above graph the relative purchasing power of wheat and butter is shown over a period of nine years. The line representing wheat is obtained by dividing the yearly average price of Manitoba wheat (as given by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Ottawa), by the average wholesale price of all commodities (as reported by the Dominion Department of Labor). The line representing butter is arrived at by dividing the yearly price of butter (as given to The Guide by L. A. Gibson, Manitoba Dairy Commissioner), by the same commodity price used in the wheat calculation.

The graph shows how much less of a chance the dairy farmer takes with his market than his wheat-raising neighbor. The purchasing power of wheat shows in the nine years under review a departure of 37 per cent. above and 35 per cent. below the average for the same period. In only three of the nine years did the buying power of butter depart more than 10 per cent. from the average, and 20 per cent. was the maximum departure.

Wheat is a good wartime crop: every first class war in the last century has demonstrated that. The relative way in which these two commodities have withstood deflation is shown pictorially.

This chart shows the extent to which farmers depending on these two commodities gamble on the market only. It represents the case of producers who receive average crops of wheat or milk in every year. It does not express climatic and other risks which are infinitely greater in grain farming.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 7, 1923

Land Settlement Policy

In a speech before the new Westerners' Club, in Montreal, on February 25, Sir Clifford Sifton, referring to the settlement of the West, again advanced the argument that for the land in Northern Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan it was necessary to encourage immigration from South-eastern Europe, because only peasant farmers from those countries would now undertake the pioneering work necessary in those districts. There is undoubtedly some truth in Sir Clifford's contention under existing conditions, but an immigration policy directed only toward the settlement of these far away lands is extremely undesirable, and it might have a seriously detrimental effect upon the whole of western agricultural life.

It has been estimated that within a radius of fifteen miles from the railway there are in the prairie provinces at least 20,000,000 acres of unoccupied and uncultivated land, most of which is capable of being brought into farming use. Sir Clifford made no proposals with regard to settlement on these privately-owned lands, but it may be inferred from his statement of the rights of property, which he appeared to consider sacred and inviolable, that he was opposed to any settlement plan which would in any way interfere with the right of the owners of these lands to do as they liked with their property. It is safe to say that if that doctrine is observed in all its pristine purity as laid down by Sir Clifford Sifton, settlement on these lands can only take place under conditions which are apt to have injurious results.

The minister of immigration is asking for \$1,316,490 more than was allotted last year for immigration purposes. The C.P.R. and the C.N.R. are at the present time using all their resources in the encouragement of immigration of an agricultural character, and if as the result of these combined efforts for the encouragement of such immigration, there is a substantial influx of desirable men who understand farming and are anxious to farm on their own account, some policy will have to be adopted to prevent them becoming the victims of a land boom. Hitherto land speculators have profited enormously by the expenditure of public money on immigration, colonization and the development of rural life. A sound policy for the present is one which will not lose sight of the prior claim to consideration of the men who are to work the land and make a living off it. A system of stabilizing the price of unoccupied land and preventing an inflation of price following an influx of promising settlers is imperative if we are not to have a repetition of the distress which has followed a rise in land values that was not warranted by the productive value of the land. A regulating influence on land prices is the only way to safeguard the settler, and a policy of that kind is so little of an interference with the right of private property that it has the warm approval of many land owners. In any case the country cannot afford to have a repetition of the land booms which have followed periods of heavy immigration, and in the general public welfare a systematic policy of settlement ought to be accompanied by a listing of lands available for settlement at a fixed price for a specified period, and the period ought to be long enough to prevent speculative inflation of prices. It is far more important to the country to get the land occupied and cultivated which is now within the settled areas of these provinces than it is to bring the less desir-

able lands under settlement. As a matter of fact, any policy which will provide for the settlement of these lands close to railways upon a satisfactory basis will solve the major economic problems of this country. The country is paying a heavy price today for the extension of facilities to sparsely settled areas and, until our debts are substantially reduced, a further extension of such facilities into still less settled areas is unthinkable.

An Unsatisfactory Situation

The Supreme Court of Canada has upheld the judgment of the Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench voiding the election of R. M. Johnson, for the constituency of Moose Jaw, and dismissed Mr. Johnson's appeal with costs. The Dominion Election Act lays down certain methods of procedure with regard to the payment of election expenses and the making of returns of such expenses. Departures from these prescribed methods the act defines as "illegal" or "corrupt" practices, and as Mr. Johnson and his official agent were found to have departed from those methods, the election of Mr. Johnson is declared void. "Parliament in its wisdom and after long experience," says Mr. Justice Anglin, of the Supreme Court, in his decision on the appeal, "has attached that consequence to corrupt practices and illegal acts such as the respondent and his official agent are found to have committed. We have no discretion in the matter. Our plain duty is to administer the law as we find it." Of corruption in the popular sense, such as the bribing of electors or acts tending to debase electors, it is perhaps needless to say, there was no accusation. Mr. Johnson's election was voided for the reasons given above.

Neither the Saskatchewan Court nor the Supreme Court gave a decision with regard to the disqualification of Mr. Johnson, and the question of his eligibility for re-election remains in the air. The Dominion Election Act declares that any person found guilty of an offence which is a corrupt or illegal practice shall not for the time specified in the class of offence, be eligible as a candidate at an election, and it further states that if a person who by the act is not eligible for election to the House of Commons be elected his election shall be void. But neither the Saskatchewan Court nor the Supreme Court gave a decision on this aspect of the case. The Saskatchewan Court simply reaffirmed what it had said with regard to the charges of illegal and corrupt practices, and the Supreme Court took the stand that it was not called upon to express an opinion on that particular matter. This leaves a decidedly unsatisfactory state of things, for, while the act says that a person who has been found guilty of corrupt or illegal practices is disqualified from being a candidate in an election for a period of years, in this case no competent authority has declared that Mr. Johnson is so disqualified, yet if he were again elected there is a risk that his election might be declared void. The onus of that risk is in the present circumstances placed upon Mr. Johnson and his supporters.

Gouging the Farmers

Farmers as a class have, in the last few years, shown no lack of spirit in combatting organized forces which are, or seem to be, bent upon their exploitation. Like the biblical David, the more powerful the opponent, the more dauntlessly does the farmer throw himself into the fight. A big corporation has less chance of putting over a relatively unimportant steal than a slick

salesman with a single horse and a few dollars' worth of stock, which multiplies his wealth every few days. At the present time there is in every province in the West a little horde of petty robbers which is exacting a toll the aggregate of which no one will ever be able to compute, but which would, if the facts could be brought home, startle every victim to action.

This is an abuse which crept into the country with the first settlers. The old ranchers seem to have realized its insidiousness better than any other class of westerners, and they had a most effective way of dealing with it. The homesteaders who replaced them were an easier going lot, who seem to have adopted a policy of live and let live to all and sundry. Here and there all over the country may be found a few farmers courageous enough to stand out against this species of robbery, but in too many cases they are unsupported by their neighbors. Certain government agencies have done effective work in lessening the extent of its influence, but, as in other cases, government action without public co-operation morally and practically will never accomplish much. It is a matter for the people of these provinces to take into their own hands. Why not get together for a determined effort to exterminate the race of scrub bulls which are eating up the profits of our livestock industry?

If King Tut Could Speak

Four years of a cruel, decimating and destructive war and three years of a peace that has been merely a continuation of the state of war, have brought European civilization within sight of ruin. Everywhere the civilized nations are groaning under the burden left by the war and the oppressive conditions arising from a disastrous peace, and amid it all a new interest is aroused at a discovery which promises to tell more about the beginnings of civilization. Along with the news which tells us day by day of the failure of modern statesmanship to gauge adequately the forces inherent in society, the papers are publishing articles which thrill the imagination on the wonders of a dead empire as revealed in the tomb of an ancient king.

A certain advertisement used to provoke the question: "Is expectation more pleasurable than realization?" The discovery and opening of Tutankhamen's tomb in Egypt is attracting an amount of popular attention which provokes the question: Is it more interesting to look backward than forward? Tutankhamen was a rather insignificant king as kings went three or four thousand years ago, but the world has run short of kings during the last few years and Tutankhamen dead is under a spotlight of human curiosity and interest more vast than Tutankhamen alive ever was. The tapestries, clothing, pottery, jewels and ornaments which have been found in this tomb of a king who ruled about fourteen hundred years before the Romans set foot in Britain and over a nation which even then had 4,000 years of a history, have fired the imagination of men, and we are threatened with fashions and fads patterned after the manner of this far-away age.

Well, it is something to make a discovery that fires the imagination in these days of a conquering science which achieves something new every week which the world takes as a matter of course. The annihilation of space and all the wonderful reading "in nature's infinite book of secrecy" which is placed at the credit of physical science, would doubtless astonish Tutankhamen if he could return to life, but one glance over

Europe would convince him that in the art of living together mankind has made precious little progress over his own times, and that the arts of war, as in his day, still command greater tribute from the mass of the people than the arts of peace. Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria battled for military supremacy round about Tutankhamen's time and Persia came and swept them all into oblivion. Persia went down before the armies of Greece, and Greece in turn went down before the legions of Rome. The Arabs swept over the ruins of Rome, were checked and after a brilliant era their empire crumbled to the dust. The Turks conquered and established themselves over a large part of South-eastern Europe, and their empire, too, has become a mere memory and that not a pleasant one. With the plain lessons of history unlearned the Germans tried to repeat the process, and the world again experienced the misery, the degradation and the evil of the doctrine of force. The civilization which Tutankhamen's tomb now represents contains a lesson which is likely to be overlooked in the satisfaction of mere curiosity, for even Tutankhamen, if he could rise and look over the rise and fall of dynasties and empires since his day, would probably ask if mankind, in spite of all its intellectual progress, was not displaying a marvellous stupidity in its inability or refusal to see in the plain record of history the one and only way by which all the achievements of the mind can be made to promote human welfare and happiness.

Patronage Again

The patronage system has still a large number of friends in and out the House of Commons: witness the debate a week or two ago in the House on the motion of C. G. Power, member for Quebec South, calling for repeal of the Civil Service Act. Some members apparently thought Mr. Power went

after his objective in too straightforward a manner; the motion was tempered, and as passed by the House it called for a special committee for the purpose of enquiring into the operation of the Civil Service Act. That has at least the appearance of being fair to the present system, but the debate reveals very clearly the intentions of those who raised the question. Mr. Forke hit the nail on the head. "I have been forced to the conclusion," he said, "that the idea is to lead to nothing less than the repeal of the Civil Service Act." The Progressive leader added that he was "afraid of any report that might be made to this House by a government majority committee in connection with civil service reform." He suggested a committee representing equally the different parties in the House. The suggestion was not adopted by the government. "It would be," said Premier King, "an entire change in the procedure of the House," and Mr. King is quite a stickler for the established customs of the House—now that he is in office.

The Civil Service Commission may not be a perfect institution, in fact it is not that by any means, but it does represent an enormous improvement on the system founded on the doctrine: To the victors belong the spoils. Under that system a change of government meant the wholesale discharge of government employees to make room for the heelers of the successful party. Civil service reform has always been a difficult undertaking, and appointment by a commission according to merit has its drawbacks. Certainly the system should be one by which the best possible results, from every angle, can be obtained, but whatever changes may be found expedient from this standpoint, the country will never tolerate a return to the old system. As the cartoonist says, "Them days are gone forever." And there was no mistaking the import of the majority of the speeches in support of the motion: the politicians want a

return to patronage and the means of retaining support by handing out government jobs. Against that system men of principle should present a firm and resolute front.

After wrestling valiantly with the problem of making ends meet, the French parliament has passed a budget which leaves expenditure away ahead of revenue. At the same time it agrees to maintain a home standing army of 475,000 and a colonial army of 215,000. No wonder the budget won't balance.

The Council of the League of Nations at its meetings in Paris wanted to know what the Kurds thought about the Mosul dispute, so a Kurdish representative appeared before them and expressed himself as follows: "I no like the Turkish government; I no like the British government; I no like Arabian government; I no like no government. I am a farmer." It's astonishing how this farmer movement is spreading!

In confirming the appointment of A. E. Warren as general manager of western lines, Sir Henry Thornton has again made a step which public opinion in this country will endorse. If each move is equally as wise, the National Railways will steadily come into their own.

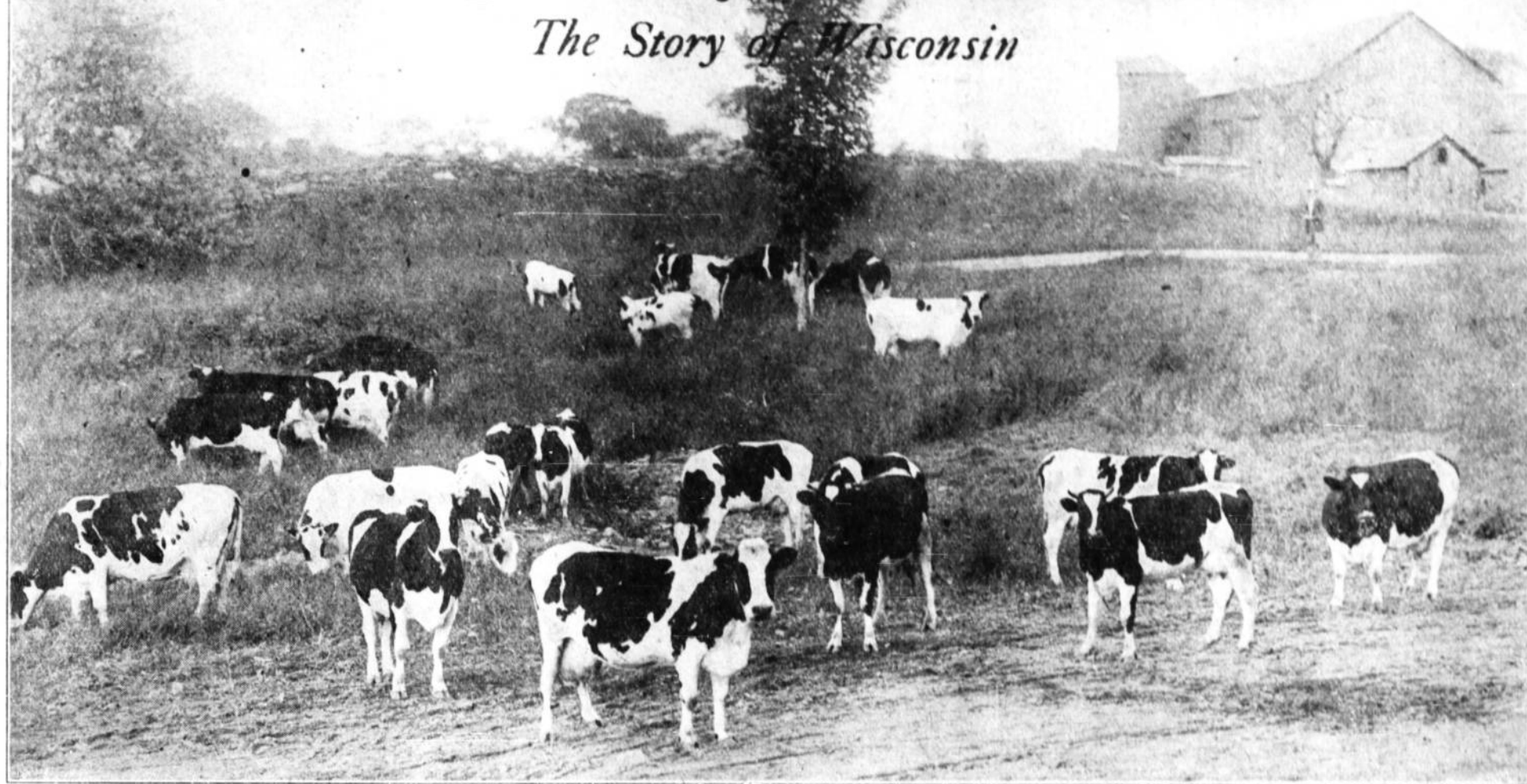
The council of the Manitoba Federation of Rural Credit Societies presented to the provincial government, last Friday night, a statement on behalf of the societies in reply to allegations contained in the Jackman-Collyer report on rural credits in Manitoba. The statement, which was a lengthy one and covered many points of the report, was issued too late for it to be dealt with in this issue of The Guide, but in next week's issue the main features of the statement will be summarized and the conclusions of the council given.



If Tutankhamen Could Come Back

Prosperity Insurance

The Story of Wisconsin



WESTERN Canada has just harvested its largest wheat crop, and an alluring story could be fabricated out of export figures. Yet discouragement hangs heavily over many prairie homes. Nature's bounty was not evenly distributed last summer, nor for that matter any summer since the early war years. Speaking plainly, there are localities in which the people, precariously existing from grain growing, are anxiously asking themselves what policy will ensure for them a livelihood. To these the message of the little, old four-cylinder cow is fraught with a special meaning.

The agricultural history of Wisconsin is the best illustration of a state-wide community that began grain growing on the one-crop plan, failed, changed to dairying, and is now able once more to grow grain. The example of Wisconsin is being quoted in every part of the continent where diversification is desired.

In 1859 Wisconsin held first place as a wheat growing state. Ten years later she was fifth among her sister states. In the period which followed she experienced a meteoric fall from the top of the ladder of wheat production to the very bottom. Since that time she has never been regarded as a wheat producer, although it is easy today to find within her border some of the best fields of wheat or barley or rye within the Union. Temporary large success in one-crop farming placed her on top; continuous one-crop farming pitched her down as far as she could go; and the dairy cow pulled her out.

Why Wheat Was Supreme

Wisconsin was a new country in 1859, and as in the case of every new land, there was a great scarcity of capital and labor which made wheat, naturally enough, the only crop for the pioneer, as it required the least outlay in money and work. Although the settler had but small means, land was cheap, and with wheat as a cash crop there was always ready sale for the product.

It was new land and the yields were very high and not much cultivation was necessary. One good crop would pay for the farm. The bumper crops compared favorably with the best that have been taken off Northern prairie acres in our own time. The large crops attracted immigrants, and swarms of farmers came from localities which had been raising wheat, eager to leave old lands that were no longer yielding paying crops. This

immigration created home markets, started land speculation, the price of land shot up as high as it could fly and the climax in Wisconsin wheat raising was reached.

During this time the farmers were keeping no stock except such animals as were absolutely necessary for working the land. The dairy cow was practically unknown. The soil was rapidly becoming exhausted, yields began to fall, and prices became correspondingly low due to the production of grain in other states. Fifty per cent. of the grain acreage was devoted to wheat in the disastrous '80s, a larger acreage than was pastured or reserved for hay land.

Then insect pests and plant diseases became prevalent because of the lack of rotation, and crops were destroyed by the wholesale. One crop after another was lost, sometimes due to chinch bugs, and at other times due to rust and other plant

corners of the nation. Dr. Babcock, a professor at the state Agricultural College, invented a rapid, simple and accurate method of testing milk, and in the same year the Wisconsin Dairy School was founded, the first of its kind in the United States.

The natives of the "Badger State" had received a good home demonstration on the value of dairying in building up a community financially. Down in Green county, in the southern part of the state, is a township known as New Glarus, and its settlement and rise to wealth is one of the romances of the dairy industry.

New Glarus was settled by a band of Swiss emigrants, 175 strong, who landed at Baltimore in 1845, and made their way painfully by overland and water route to their destination, previously picked out by three of the number sent ahead like the Biblical spies into the "land of plenty." They were confronted by more than the

from the East by a drover. Several head were purchased for \$12 each. Within a short time a cow had been bought for every family in the colony and from this small beginning has sprung the dairy industry of Green county, which has led the pace in the economic regeneration of the state. This county is now the greatest cheese-producing area of its size in the world. In the year of highest prices its dairy production reached the enormous total of \$8,000,000.

Babson's Dictum

From the slough of despond in which Wisconsin farmers found themselves 33 years ago, the dairy industry of that state has lifted them to the point which prompts Roger Babson, the eminent statistician, to say that no state in the Union in which agricultural interests are dominant is in as good financial shape. It is his unqualified opinion that the present economic position of that state rests more upon the basis of its dairy production than upon any other factor.

Well might he say so, for Wisconsin today produces 76 per cent. of the cheese manufactured in the United States, 11.5 per cent. of the butter and one-fourth of all the processed milks—the condensed, evaporated, dried, malted and powdered milks—the manufacture of which bulks a tremendous total. The total value of the dairy products of the state for one year has reached the total of \$177,000,000; greater than Saskatchewan's 1920 wheat crop, which was sold at an average of \$1.55 per bushel.

A year ago the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was celebrated. At the same time a statue was unveiled of Gov. W. D. Hoard, the founder and one-time editor of Hoard's Dairymen, a paper whose activities did as much, perhaps, as any other agency in enthroning the cow in the realm of Wisconsin agriculture.

A Safe Creed

Reviewing their progress, the leaders of the dairy industry asked themselves if it were possible to overdo dairying. This is the answer of K. L. Hatch, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College.

"No matter what trials beset agriculture, dairying is and will always continue to be one of its profitable and its most secure ventures. The reasons are not far to seek. Ever since the days of primitive man the human race has used large proportions of animal food. As population

Continued on Page 28

WISCONSIN'S PROGRESS

Once the leading grain-growing state in the Union.

Rust and insects brought crop failures and financial distress.

Markets collapsed and the population shrank.

Grain farming was abandoned and dairying substituted.

Today Wisconsin leads the Union in dairy farming and is

In as good financial shape as any other agricultural state.

diseases. It soon developed into an era of hard times.

The home markets broke down. Cheaper lands further west more suitable for one-crop farming, principally because of their newness, caused an exodus of people from the state. And then came the dairy cow and stopped the panic. Diversified farming began to creep in, for the farmers who had remained in the state through the depression recognized that something had to be done to improve the soil and make farming profitable once more.

Touched Bottom in '80's

The decade ending with the year 1890, marked the "ebb tide" in Wisconsin agriculture. Besides marking the general change from the one-crop system of farming, it also marks the date of two other occurrences which were destined to have a tremendous influence in the development of dairying within the state and beyond its boundaries to the farthest

usual hardships of pioneering. Because of their lateness of arrival in the first year, and the consequent difficulty of preparing for winter they nearly perished. Unacquainted with farming methods in their new land, and too poor to buy machinery, the colonists tilled what ground they could by hand, following as closely as they could the methods of their American neighbors.

After several years of this condition there came to these colonists what seemed to be their greatest misfortune, but which has in reality proved a blessing in disguise, not only to the colonists but to the state which was after to draw instruction and inspiration from their example. Wheat, the stable product, dropped to 15 cents a bushel. Then came the plague of chinch bugs.

Triumph Out of Distress

Nearly disheartened were the colonists and at their wits end, when they learned of the arrival of a herd of cows brought

WHATS THIS?
- A NEW PAN-DANGLED
OIL HEATER, I SUPPOSE?

INCUBATOR

JUST THE THING TO DRY MY BOOTS IN -
BUT I'LL HAVE TO REMOVE THE EGGS
EVERY NIGHT AND PUT 'EM BACK IN THE
MORNING - FUNNY PLACE TO KEEP EGGS

PA - I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHAT'S THE
MATTER WITH THE INCUBATOR UP IN
JAKE'S ROOM, THAT SETTING WAS BEEN
ON 4 WEEKS AND THERE ISN'T A CHICK
HATCHED YET

INCUBATOR? IS THAT WHAT YOU
CALL IT - IT'S THE BEST HEATER
I'VE EVER SEEN, I DRY MY
BOOTS IN IT EVERY NIGHT

FOUR WEEKS LATER

F.H. GATTY '23

No More Crop Failures For Me

FOR several years previous to 1910 I had been breaking up and cropping a quarter-section of scrub land about seven miles from a village, and with reasonable success as wheat crops go. The yields were fair and the price was fair year by year, when suddenly, in 1910—of course, without warning—the summer proved hot and absolutely dry, crops burned up, some were plowed under, and the remainder in our section of the country yielded from three to four bushels per acre, which was practically a failure.

During that summer I had been milking some four grade Shorthorn cows, just what you would call ordinary, common cows, and upon these four cows was to fall the duty of keeping things going somehow until another crop would be available. How I got along I can hardly realize now, but to make a long story short, we pulled through and nobody was any more surprised than I to find, when I figured my affairs up at the end of the year, just what those four ordinary cows had done for me. Suffice it to say that then and there I made up my mind that if four cows of that particular type could, with ordinary care, turn a crop failure into a by no means negligible fraction of a crop, then it was time to see what could be done by using more energy in developing the dairy herd from a mere side line into a real branch of the business of farming, and thus lessen the possibility of disaster in the shape of another crop failure.

Fortunately I was able to get the use of a fairly good dairy sire during the next season, and this started me on the road to find out what could be accomplished in building up a fairly good producing herd, by selecting and breeding to the best within one's means.

During the years which have intervened many lessons have had to be learned and not the least of these has been that, given a fair chance, the dairy cow will put many a farmer on a reasonably safe footing, who otherwise would fight a losing battle against drought, rust, weeds, and the many other enemies of him who would find his living from the soil. As I continue my remarks I will endeavor to keep them as impersonal as possible, and relate briefly some of the more outstanding facts which have forced themselves to my notice.

In the first place, I do not think it is necessary, in order to get in the dairy farming business, to make the change from grain farming by suddenly revolutionizing one's whole scheme of operations. I believe that evolution would be a better method, that is to say, go into this thing gradually, thereby necessitating a comparatively small outlay of extra capital at the same time gaining experience as time goes on. In other words begin in a small way and build up slowly but surely.

First Requirement

Now, as to the prime essential of the dairy business, I do not think I can describe it better than to say—a genuine liking for the business; something more than the ability to make a virtue of necessity; the necessity that circumstances are forcing a man out of the straight grain-growing business.

To be quite plain spoken and candid about it, you know—most of us know—that there is just one little word that has caused some to fail in and others to pass up dairy farming or mixed farming as it is generally called, and that is work.

While grain farming is strenuous during the busy season, that season is only about six months, while the dairy farmer must be at it the year round. How often we hear the expression: "Oh, yes, I guess a bunch of cows would be all right, but look how they tie you down. I'm not that fond of work. I'm looking for something a little easier than that."

Speaking generally, milking cows is not a popular past-time. There is nothing spectacular about it; about the various duties in connection with it; or, for that matter, about the returns to be obtained from it. It means a steady application to business; tolerably sure returns; prospects for the future usually good, although in probably no other branch of agriculture is the old saying more applicable: "Eternal vigilance is the price of success." Now, then, having started in the dairy business, what seems to be the essentials

Personal Narrative of Thomas Rumbal, a Manitoba Farmer, Who Took to Dairying After Grain Crops Failed---Couldn't Be Coaxed Back into Wheat Growing

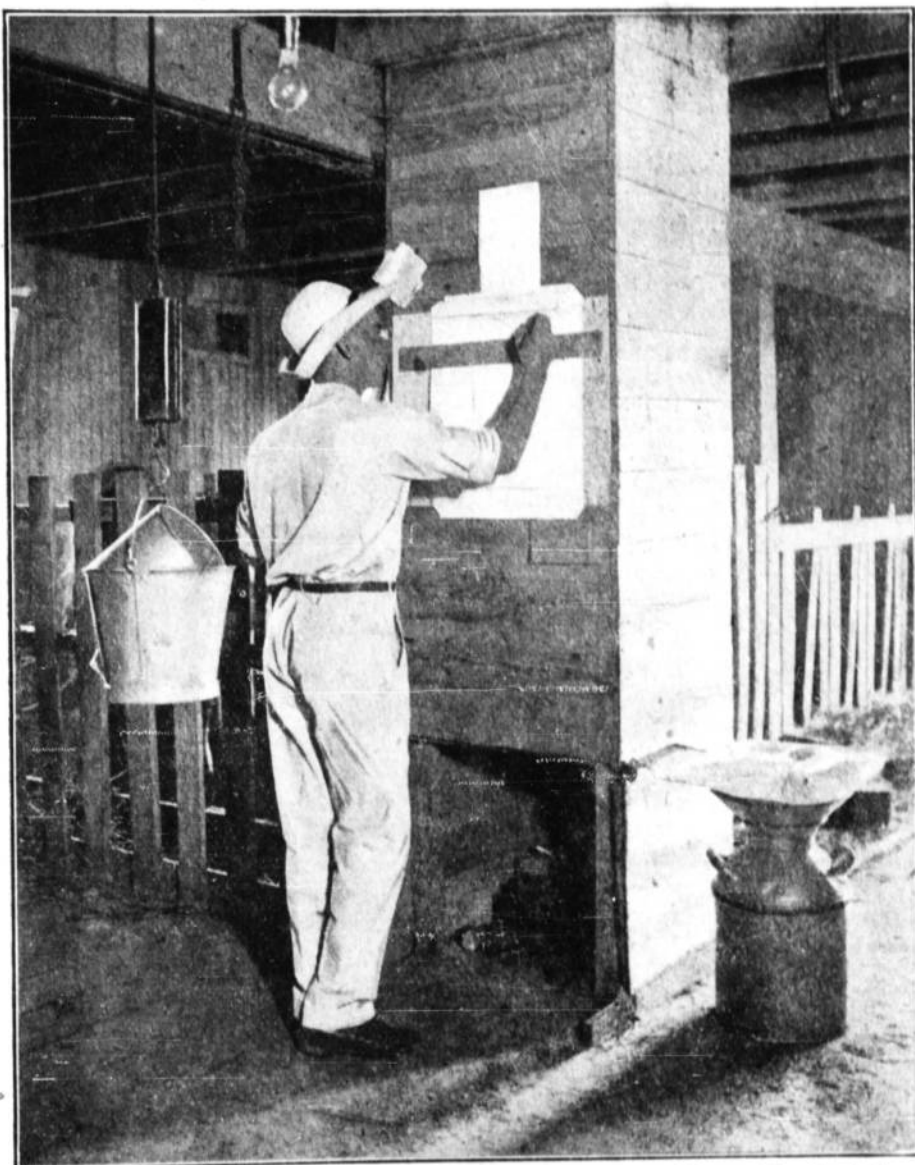
to bear in mind if we are to meet with a reasonable measure of success?

Type of Animals in Herd

As mentioned before, I found myself under the necessity to start with a few common grade Shorthorns and a fairly good type of dairy sire. As this is the kind of start a good many find themselves with, I want to say that I believe this is about as good a way as any for the average man without much experience. If, however, no attempt is made to improve the type of cow used, then I am afraid success

practicing for some eight or nine years, to be worth ten times over all the time and trouble expended—the use of the spring balance and the Babcock tester, known as cow testing.

If we are to improve the performance of the herd we must eliminate the poorest individuals, select the best and breed only from them. It should be unnecessary in these days to say that this is the only feasible method of improving a herd, testing faithfully and persistently, and while I do not have many agree with me, near home at any rate, I want to say



"Cow testing is the only logical method of herd improvement," says Mr. Rumbal.

can scarcely be looked for. Just here let me add that I believe that for the average farmer the single-purpose cow is the best. I hear so many men say: "Oh, I don't want your straight dairy cow. I want a cow that will give some milk and some beef." Judging from a type of cow which is all too prevalent throughout Manitoba, they are getting little of each, and too often very little, and those are some of the men who are telling you that there is no money in milking cows, while a glance at large numbers of the steers coming to the stock yards would also lead one to suppose that by the same reasoning there is never any money in raising beef either.

I have no quarrel with the men who have a real good type of milking Shorthorn. I believe there are some in the country; but they are the result of much more careful and expert selection and breeding than is likely to be found in the rank and file of farmers, and so I believe that the average farmer should make up his mind as to what he wants, milk or beef, and then breed for that.

Picking Out the Profit Makers

Now then, given a satisfactory type of beast to start with, what about improving the type and performance of the herd? Well, there is really only one logical method, and one which I consider, after

that I do not consider daily milk records as being too much trouble, in order to attain the desired end, as even this only requires a few moments daily.

Daily milk records keep a very close check on the milk flow of each cow, and one soon learns the different causes for variation in milk flow from day to day, and so can usually remove those causes. This, to my mind, is one of the seemingly unimportant details the neglect of which really proves quite costly during the course of the year. In addition to this, by daily records a much closer check can be kept on the relation of increase in feed to milk flow, and in this way is more easily possible to feed for maximum results, increasing feed only when satisfactory gains result. The natural result of all this will be a closer study of the individuality of each cow, a very important point.

I may say in passing that the results I have been able to obtain from cow testing have been well worth while. I have no reason to suppose that the bunch I started with were any more than average—the production of which runs about 3,500 pounds per year—while today from heifers of the third generation only we are getting from 6,500 to 7,000 pounds, while mature cows of same generation are running to over 11,000 pounds, all grade except two. Cow testing, then, is in my

estimation one of the prime essentials in building up a profitable dairy herd.

Summer Silage

Now, having acquired the nucleus of a dairy herd, what about feed and management? Here, in Southern Manitoba, where land is generally high in price, the problem of proper and economical feed is one which always gives plenty of room for thought. Hay, by reason of the difficulty in obtaining it, and the price even if it is obtainable, seems to have become out of the question as an economical possibility. Green oat sheaves find a good deal of favor in places, but still are too expensive to feed in large quantities.

Failing these feeds, then, there seems to be but one solution of the difficulty, having regard for a feed which can supply the necessary bulk, palatability and nutrition, and that is ensilage. The advantages of ensilage need not here be enlarged upon at any great length. It is enough to say that the material for ensilage can be grown in such abundant quantities that we are able to make one acre of ground produce as much feed as we have been hitherto getting from three, four or even five acres.

Corn, sunflowers, sweet clover, green oats are all excellent for ensilage, and, mixed with cut straw and a suitable grain ration, form a very satisfactory and economical feed for the dairy cow, so much so that during the past two or three years we have found it more economical to feed from the silo practically all the year round, using only a small sweet clover pasture, relying mainly on the inside feeding. By having sufficient ensilage to last until late June, it is possible to have new green oats and Sudan grass mixed ready by then, and this feed lasts until the corn and sunflowers can be cut in sufficient quantity.

Value of Semi-Pit Silos

I occasionally hear the objection that cattle will not eat silage after the grass comes along in May, and I have noticed that where this objection is offered the silo is entirely above ground. We are using a semi-pit silo, with nine feet of concrete below ground and 20 feet of staves above, and experience seems to indicate that when we are feeding from the bottom of the silo in May and June, the feed comes out of the pit much fresher and nicer than from above-ground silos, which are usually more or less warm. This is a point which may be worth taking note of. Another advantage of the semi-pit type of silo is that it requires less power to fill than a silo of the same capacity all above ground.

We are using a six horse-power gas engine and a nine-inch throat ensilage cutter running at 800 revolutions. This outfit will handle 20 loads per day and completes filling in four days with two teams, thus requiring no extra help, and only small outlay for equipment.

With regard to water, we are very fortunate in having a plentiful supply of good water, a very necessary thing. Watering of the cows during the summer of course needs no comment, but regarding the watering during the winter months, a dairy cow simply must be watered inside the barn if she is to give the best results. Some system of pumping the water into the barn can be readily devised in many cases, and amply repays all the cost of installation in a short time. This is a very important item in maintaining milk flow in the winter, and no one can expect good results from turning the cows out of the barn on a winter day, as so many are turned out, to drink only a fraction of the water they really need.

It should be hardly necessary to state that no animal on the farm is so responsive to gentle treatment as a dairy cow, and no animal will so quickly show the result of rough treatment, and so it goes without saying that a successful dairyman must be quiet and gentle in his manner around dairy cows.

Modern Equipment Pays

So much for feed and water. Now what about general management? Now, as the price of our product is beyond our control or very largely so, our next consideration is to meet that price by producing below it as far as possible. Even after taking care of the building up

Continued on Page 34

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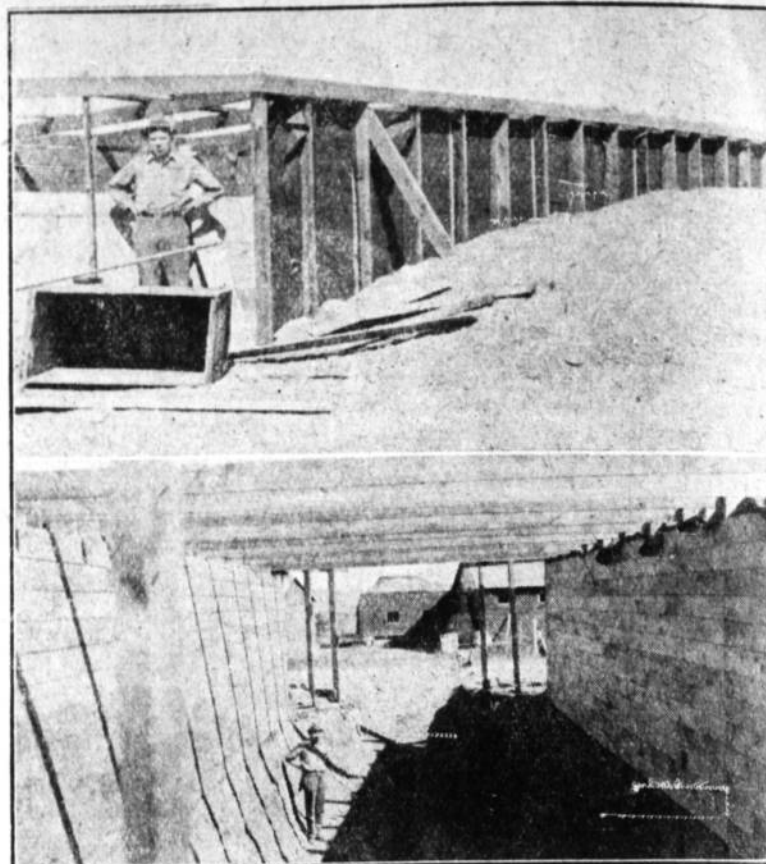
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These are inside and outside views of the trench silo of A. Dean, Limerick, Sask. See page 21 for Mr. Dean's experience with and opinion of this form of silo.

Ensilage Crops for Northern Localities

Sunflowers Super Crop, but Have Some Disadvantages When Compared With Corn—Oats and Peas Have Also Been Used at Scott Experiment Station—By M. J. Tinline

Of all the crops used for ensilage, the interest at the present time probably centres more around sunflowers than any other crop. The dramatic suddenness with which the sunflower was brought before the public as an ensilage crop, its hardiness and drought resistance all combine to this end.

The first experiments on the Scott Station with this crop were started in the spring of 1919. Every year since then crops of sunflowers have been harvested and yields have varied from four to 16 tons per acre, depending on the date of seeding, method of seeding, etc. During the past two years, several varieties have been grown, but up to the present the Giant Russian has proven the most promising. Early seeding appears to be important; volunteer sunflowers have started in the gardens very early each season, so that it would appear that the sunflower seed can be sown much earlier than corn without danger of the seed rotting in the ground.

Experiments in thinning sunflowers in 1922 showed that the further apart the plants were in the row to 12 inches, the heavier the yield. In the two preceding years the opposite result had been secured. Where the rows were only 24 inches apart and the plants only six inches apart the yields were the heaviest.

Up to the present time the seed has been sown on the station with the ordinary grain drill by blocking up some of the spouts in the drill. There is one point in the drier districts that is worthy of consideration, and that is that by thick seeding such as occurs when the rows are not more than 30 inches apart and, say, 16 pounds of seed per acre is used, the crop can be cut with the grain binder in most seasons. If the stalks are fine enough, eight-foot stuff is easily handled.

Relative Shrinkage

The question of how long to leave the sunflowers on the ground before putting in the silo will depend, I believe, largely on the amount of moisture in the sunflowers, and this will depend on the stage of maturity, the amount of rainfall immediately preceding harvesting and the kind of weather prevailing during the harvesting period. In 1921 it was found that sunflowers shrank 12.7 per cent. in 24 hours and corn 32.4, and in five days the sunflowers had only shrunk 25.2 per cent. while the corn had shrunk 41.8. Both crops were rather lacking in maturity.

Where corn can be depended on to produce a satisfactory crop every year, it would appear to be the most satis-

factory crop to grow, since grain crops following corn usually yield well, whereas the experiments at Scott would indicate that the sunflowers will not leave the soil in condition in the drier districts to produce profitable crops the following year. In 1920 oats followed sunflowers at Scott, but the crop was very light. In 1920 sunflowers were sown in the regular rotations and in 1921 barley followed the sunflowers, but the barley cost about 90 cents per bushel to produce, although the sunflower land required little work to put it into shape for seeding the barley. This past season the barley was practically a failure until the rains came and the second growth in the fall was used for silage.

Soil moisture determinations made during the past year showed the corn took less moisture from the soil than did the sunflowers, as is shown by the following table.

	Seeding Time	Harvest Time	Decrease
Corn	23.5%	19.3%	4.2%
Sunflowers	20.5%	11.8%	8.7%
Summerfallow	16.8%	18.8%	*2.2%

*Increase

The Dominion chemist has made the following determination of the fertilizer constituents removed by sunflowers and corn when 15 tons per acre are harvested:

	Sunflowers Pounds	Corn Pounds
Nitrogen	69	66
Phosphoric acid	42	33
Potash	246	120

More Easily Utilized

Another advantage that corn has over sunflowers is that it can be more satisfactorily used in a dried condition. In some years, in some districts, seed may be obtained from both the corn and the sunflowers.

Whatever silage crop is grown, it should be one that can be depended on so that the farmer will have the necessary feed for wintering his livestock. For this reason it may be advisable, where an intertilled forage crop is to be grown, to start in many of the districts with sunflowers and gradually introduce the corn as a part of the silage crop.

During the past year corn was grown on summerfallow and on spring plowed land manured eight tons per acre; the yields were in favor of the corn on the spring plowing. Further investigations along this line are to be made. The comparison of yields from the three principal

Continued on Page 33

Classified Ads. Make Money For Others - Why Not YOU ?

Feeding for Profit

The Feeder Who Can Produce Milk Most Cheaply is the One Who Knows His Cows Individually and Practices these Few Cardinal Principles---

By Prof. J. M. Brown

It were perhaps wise to state clearly at the outset that with many cows no system of feeding or kinds of feeds would make possible profitable milk production, because the potential milk-producing abilities of such cows are below par. Improved breeding, therefore, is in the nature of a prerequisite to successful feeding. On the other hand it is safe to say that many cows, either through insufficient or injudicious feeding, are not producing to their inherited capacity. Such, by proper feeding and management, might easily have their yearly production increased 50 per cent. Again it is easily possible to have cows of decided milking propensities fed heavily and fail to respond accordingly, the reason being that the ration is not balanced to suit their requirements. Such, for example, might result through feeding a ration of prairie hay and oats or barley. The grain portion might be fed quite heavily without producing corresponding returns in milk, and this because the ration is unbalanced—deficient in at least one of the essential nutrients.

It will be generally conceded that early summer conditions are ideal for milk production, which on analysis are found to be nothing more or less than fresh air and an abundant, palatable, well-balanced and succulent ration. Such may be regarded, therefore, as requirements for maximum production. With this in mind let us proceed to examine the various requirements in detail.

Small Eaters Least Profitable

It is astonishing how many producers still cling to the idea of the most profitable cow as being the one which consumes least feed, whereas nothing could be further from the truth. On the contrary—provided always inherent milking tendencies are present—the cow with the greatest capacity for feed is the most profitable. This fact does not seem to be sufficiently borne in mind in feeding practice that a milk cow requires about 50 per cent. of all the feed consumed for purposes of maintenance, that is to supply energy for the ordinary functions of the body, mastication, digestion, assimilation, etc.

Obviously then if only half a ration be fed there is nothing left for production of milk. Only when a full ration is fed is it possible for a cow to produce to her capacity. A parallel may be drawn in this connection between the dairy cow and the engine, which, having a certain potential horse power, can only develop same when supplied with the requisite amount of fuel.

"But," someone will say, "the more I feed my cows the fatter they become without giving any more milk." True, an occurrence not uncommon, in which cows are being fed beyond their inherent capacity to produce milk, or, coming back to our parallel, the engine is being supplied with fuel in excess of requirements for developing maximum horse power.

One must therefore exercise some judgment in feeding, since it is not profitable to feed all cows alike. A safe general rule, however, is to feed the grain portion of the ration at the rate of one pound for every three and one half pounds of milk produced and slightly more—about one to three—for cows of the breeds producing richest milk, such as Jerseys, Guernseys, Red Polls, Shorthorns and grades thereof.

Cows in full milk should not gain in weight and any tendency in this direction should be met by a reduction in the grain ration.

As for roughage—hay, straw or silage—too much cannot be fed; indeed, other things being equal, the greater the consumption of roughage the lower the cost of production.

A Human Trait

With cows, as with humans, feeds may be pleasing to the taste or otherwise. The importance of palatability applies perhaps more particularly to the roughage, since one is concerned with inducing as great consumption of such as possible. Ordinarily cows will not consume large quantities of straw, low grade or badly cured hay, but such can sometimes be so treated as to render them acceptable. Where silage is available one experiences little difficulty in disposing of low quality forage since by chaffing, mixing with silage and allowing the mass to lie some time before feeding, it is usually rendered acceptable. Failing silage, however, molasses—unless the cost be prohibitive—may serve the same purpose. The molasses is diluted with water, sprinkled over the cut mass and the whole allowed to ferment somewhat before feeding.

Most of our commoner grains are palatable enough, with the exception of rye. Moreover, rye, if badly affected with Ergot, may be quite dangerous. Many hold an unaccountable prejudice against barley as a feed for milk cows, a prejudice which is not justified by experimental data, nor yet by the practice of good feeders. Certainly if fed to the total exclusion of all other concentrates, such as bran and oil cake meal, it may tend, as is claimed, to "dry up" cows, but when fed in combination it has a decided place in the ration.

Well-balanced Rations

It is certain that in the prairie provinces at least comparatively few balanced rations are fed and this largely because comparatively little alfalfa or clover is grown. Without leguminous roughage—alfalfa, clover, peas or vetches—and without resort to the use of considerable high-priced concentrates, such as oil cake meal and bran, it is simply not possible to compound a balanced ration.

All of our commoner grains and grasses are deficient in the essential constituent for milk production, namely, protein, and hence the great, crying need for wider cultivation of forages

cake meal. Such will certainly increase the milk flow, but will the returns therefrom do more than cover the increased cost of the ration? It is the firm conviction of the writer that the solution to the situation lies in the growing and feeding of legume crops.

When concentrates are purchased it too frequently happens that the price per ton forms the sole consideration in determining the choice. Such concentrates, however, are purchased mainly for their protein content, and therefore it is the price per 100 pounds of protein which one should consider. To illustrate, let us consider two feeds—bran and oil cake meal. Bran contains 12.5 per cent. protein and is quoted at \$18 per ton. Oil cake meal contains 30.2 per cent. protein and is quoted at \$60 per ton. Bran therefore costs 90 cents per 100 pounds, or the 12.5 pounds of protein in 100 pounds of bran cost 90 cents.

One hundred pounds of protein in bran, therefore, cost \$7.20. Oil cake meal costs \$3.00 per 100 pounds, or the 30.2 pounds of protein in 100 pounds cost \$3.00. One hundred pounds of protein in oil cake meal, therefore, cost \$9.93. As a source of protein, then, obviously bran at the above prices is the cheaper feed.

Succulence

Succulence or juiciness has a value in the nutrition of milk cows, which cannot well be estimated. In this connection the old story of the Scotch farmer and his "neeps" is ever new and pointed. The occasion was a lecture on feeds and feeding, in which the lecturer enlarged on the amount of water in turnips—over 90 per cent. "Weel," said the bearded one of ripe experience, "t's d—d guid waater."

It is this tonic effect characteristic of succulent feeds such as silage and roots which the chemist cannot detect, and which cannot therefore be properly valued.

For maintaining health and vigor, stimulating the digestive system and forcing the milk yield at low cost, silage and roots under middle West conditions excel all other feeds.

Many a state and province owes its wealth and prosperity to milk cows and silage, and likewise in due course, we venture to say, will Western Canada.

Some system of water supply in the

their requirements, and are further liable to become chilled, with resultant caked udders or other disorders. But if cows must be turned out to drink, then it is wise to have the tank equipped with a heater. Coal fuel is cheaper than feed fuel at any time. The daily requirement of salt is about two ounces. Some of this may be incorporated in the grain part of the ration, rendering such more palatable, and, in addition, frequent "salting" in the mangers is in order.

Some Suitable Rations

The following are suggested rations, fairly well balanced and for cows weighing around 1,200 pounds. The grain mixture to be fed according to milk produced:

Prairie hay or brome, sheaf	
oats, etc.	22 lbs.
Oats	500 lbs.
Barley	200 lbs.
Bran	200 lbs.
Oil cake meal	200 lbs.
Green cut oats	10 lbs.
Alfalfa or sweet clover	10 lbs.
Oats	400 lbs.
Barley	300 lbs.
Green cut oats	10 lbs.
Silage	40 lbs.
Oats	500 lbs.
Barley	200 lbs.
Oil cake meal	200 lbs.

Summer Feeding

Summer is the period of cheapest production, and generally speaking it does not pay to feed grain at this time. It sometimes happens, however, that the first flush of immature pasture—fall rye for example—does not contain sufficient nutrients for the needs of heavy milking, spring-calving cows. It would be the part of economy, then, to supplement such with a little grain.

Again, when pasture becomes bare the latter part of July and August and flies are troublesome, a little additional feeding may be justified to prevent shrinkage in milk flow. Here again is the place of silage, which, excepting soiling crops, is the cheapest and best substitute for pasture.

Late fall is another time of the year when serious milk shrinkage must be guarded against. The effects of cold nights and scant pastures soon become apparent—effects, too, which are invariably permanent, so that the loss is out of all proportion to the cost of feed and labor which would have been required to prevent it.

Feeding Cows on Test

When a cow is placed on yearly or short-time test the aim is to have her deliver every ounce of milk of which she is inherently capable. Economy of feeding then becomes a minor consideration, because invariably the last few pounds of milk cost more to produce than they are worth.

In making records the preparatory or fitting period counts for more than is commonly realized. During the lactation period there is a heavy drain on the system, hence the more the body can be fortified against this the longer is the period likely to be before marked shrinkage in flow occurs.

The writer has frequently had experience with cows which have almost doubled their production one year over another, due to marked improvement in condition prior to calving.

A good rest or dry period is essential—at least 10 weeks—during which a liberal grain ration may be fed. Oats, barley and bran are in order. Give sufficient of the latter to keep the bowels loose, and sufficient of the mixture to bring about rapid improvement




A string of milch cows at the Manitoba Agricultural College.
Full udders bespeak an abundant, palatable, well-balanced and succulent ration.

of the clover family, especially alfalfa and sweet clover. It is questionable, unless when catering to a whole-milk trade, whether it pays to feed much oil

barn is well-nigh indispensable where winter milk is produced. Cows in milk, if turned out to water in zero weather, will not drink an amount sufficient for

fed. Oats, barley and bran are in order. Give sufficient of the latter to keep the bowels loose, and sufficient of the mixture to bring about rapid improvement



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KINDERSLEY, Wednesday, March 14. ALAMEDA, Thursday, March 22.
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OGEMA, Tuesday, March 20. BIRCH HILLS, Saturday, March 24.

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in condition, which will usually mean about eight or ten pounds. Just before calving, in the case of mature cows, bran, being cooling and laxative, is best fed almost exclusively, but in the case of heifers, with the idea of inducing congestion and developing udders, the grain may be fed right up to calving. Following calving for the first day or two sloppy bran feeds are again in order, then quite gradually the main milk ration may be offered, starting with one pound per day, the next perhaps three, and so on until the cow is receiving her absolute maximum, which is all she can consume without "going off feed."

Herein lies the feeder's art, namely, the ability to detect a cow's capacity and to keep her working at capacity without once "going off." When signs of "stalling" begin to appear, however, the ration should be reduced at exactly the same rate at which it was increased—this for a few days and then gradually brought on again.

As for the grain mixture, since economy is a minor consideration in a period of recording performance, oil cake meal and bran may be freely used. Such are, of course, very laxative, and while a fairly loose condition of the bowels is desired, scouring is to be avoided. Nor must the fact be overlooked that cows have decided preferences for feeds. Accordingly, while feeding abundantly, it is wise to feed the grain, particularly that which a cow most relishes. This may



The man who owns a few like this is fairly well fortified against hard times.

Photo contributed by E. C. Martindale, Landis, Sask.

be discovered by tempting, after consumption of a full ration, with the various ingredients thereof, when that which is most relished will be consumed and the others passed over. Under such heavy feeding and milking, water is required in large quantities, and should therefore be freely and frequently provided.

Progress in Dairying

The following figures of the amount of creamery butter made in the three prairie provinces are a fairly good indication of the steady growth of the dairy industry.

Production of butter in pounds, "000" omitted:

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
1910	2,050	1,548	2,149
1915	5,839	3,811	7,544
1916	6,574	4,310	8,521
1917	7,526	4,220	8,943
1918	8,450	5,009	9,053
1919	8,256	6,622	11,822
1920	7,666	6,638	11,821
1921	8,550	7,030	12,929
1922	10,559	8,891	15,175

Successful Corn Growing

E. B. Doten, of Gleichen district, east of Calgary, is one of Alberta's successful corn growers. Last year, he reports having grown 90 acres of corn, harvesting more than 1,000 bushels of perfectly matured seed. This gave him feed for his hogs and other stock, leaving him a surplus for sale as seed.

Fall-freshened Cows

The fall-freshened cow produces 10 to 15 per cent. more milk than the spring-freshened cow, according to the dairy department of the North Dakota Agricultural College, while the large production of the fall-freshened cow comes at a time when dairy products are highest in price.

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SOUND AS A BELL

The Herd Header

The History of the Dairy Herd at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., is Classic Example of the Worth of a Good Sire---By W. H. Hicks

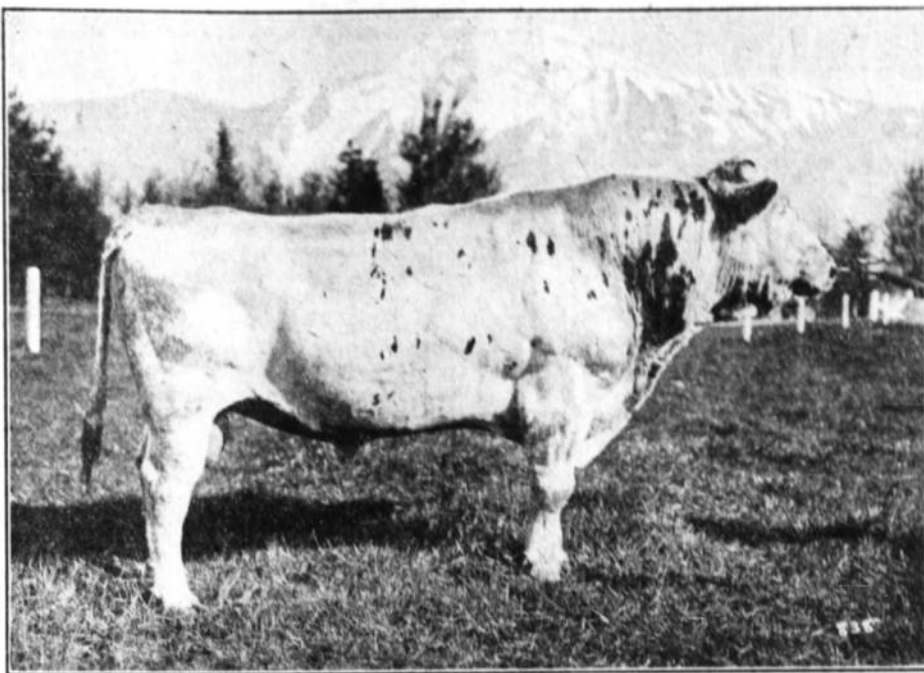
ALL kinds of propaganda has been circulated during the last few years to popularize the pure-bred sire. Too much cannot be done. Breeders and breed associations have been trading pure-bred bull calves for scrub sires; to get men started right prizes have been offered at exhibitions and other schemes devised to show the importance of pure-bred sires. What has been said of sheep, swine, horses and beef cattle, is also true of dairy cattle, and much more so. If it is good business for the beef producers to use a pure-bred sire on his grade cows it is far better business for the dairyman to do likewise.

What is the difference on the market today between a steer sired by a pure sire and a scrub steer. The scrub may be unsaleable but even at that there is not more than \$50 difference in his value and his better sired companion. Now what difference is there in the value of a scrub dairy heifer at the completion of her first lactation period as compared with one by a pure sire, supposing the latter gave 2,314.2 pounds of milk more than the former, which was actually the case at Iowa Experiment Station. This increase of milk at the low valuation of two dollars per hundredweight would net the owner \$46.29 per year more from the heifer sired by the pure-bred bull bred for production.

Thus in one year the crop from the dairy bull makes up the difference between the scrub steer and the steer from a good sire, and the good milking heifer goes on for several years, which shows why a good sire is of more importance to the dairyman than the beef breeder or the sheep or hog producer. There is no reason now why a scrub bull should be in existence when pure-bred bulls may be purchased at such reasonable prices.

What Does a Good Bull Cost?

Did you ever stop to figure out the extra cost of a pure-bred and a scrub bull? This is nicely put in a bulletin by the Holstein Extension Association of America. Supposing you are milking 20 cows, they should produce say nine heifers per year, and three of these were culled leaving six to stand the extra cost of the bull. Now value the pure-bred sires at \$400 and a scrub at \$60.



Inka Sylvia Beets Posch

This is one of the most famous Holstein bulls in the world, as he is the sire of May Echo Sylvia, the cow that made 152 pounds of milk in one day (the dam of the \$106,000 bull of the Carnation Stock Farms). He is the sire of ten heifers in Table No. 1, also of Nos. 131, 130, 124, 132 in Table No. 2, and the seven heifers in Table No. 3.

Original cost of bull.....	\$400.00	\$ 60.00
A bull may be used for three years, so interest at 6 per cent. for three years compounded	26.97	4.05
Cost of keep.....	150.00	150.00
Insurance, three years at 8 per cent.....	96.00	14.40
Total expenses at three years	672.97	228.45
Value at end of three years	200.00	60.00
	\$472.97	\$168.45
Extra cost for three years	168.45	
	\$304.52	
Extra cost of good sire for one year.....	\$101.51	
Extra cost of good sire for one daughter.....	\$ 16.92	

This is just a few extra milkings.

By referring to the Manitoba Dairy Commissioner's report, we find 82 per cent of the creamery butter is manufactured in the six months May to October inclusive. This is one thing that a good sire will tend to remedy. His daughters will be more persistent milkers and the dairy farm with a pure-bred sire, a silo and some legume hay will be greatly assisted in keeping up the winter milk flow.

We may know of some herds with scrub sires making as much money for their owner as another herd sired by a pure-bred bull, but every community has examples of men in the business who should never have invested money

in livestock. No livestock breeder can afford to be without a pure-bred sire under present conditions.

Foundation of Agassiz Herd

Now let us consider some results obtained on a few experimental farms, more particularly the one with which I am identified at Agassiz, B.C. In December, 1911, 28 grade cows were purchased in Ontario and shipped to Agassiz, and let me say that generally speaking most of them were good cows and possibly a number of them were sired by fair Holstein sires, hence you see that it is more difficult to improve on this stock than real scrubs. To bear out this point look at the accompanying photograph of one of our best original cows, No. 17. Some of the cows dropped heifer calves of unknown siring and hence are included in the experiment as members of the original group.

A young sire, Sir Natoye Korndyke, was shipped West with the cows. He was only a fair bull although his sire's two nearest dams averaged over 28 pounds of butter in seven days. His dam had only a fair record. He was a big, robust, vigorous bull.

From the cows by unknown sires he left 20 daughters that were kept in the herd until they had at least finished their first lactation period, many of them completing several lactations, but owing to the fact that some only finished one lactation period and also a number of the animals in the next generation did likewise, all records spoken of are two-year-old records, except those of the original cows and their lactations are averaged.

What One Good Sire Did

Although there were one or two bulls used on a few cows in the herd really the next herd sire was Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, a bull of excellent breeding with a large number of tested daughters. On his sire's side he traces back to one of the best old Holstein cows of the breed, Alta Posch. His dam has a record of 26 pounds and her dam again of 21 pounds. At the present time this bull has sired some 50 tested daughters and 20 sons, one of the former being May Echo Sylvia, one of the most popular cows of the breed at the present time.

The following table shows the results obtained from the average of the 30 original grade cows, of the 20 first cross daughters sired by Sir Natoye Korndyke, of the 10 second cross daughters sired by Inka Sylvia Beets Posch. This shows in two generations an increase of approximately 30 per cent. in milk production and 25 per cent. in production of butter-fat, which, in view of the fact that the original cows were comparatively good ones, is interesting:

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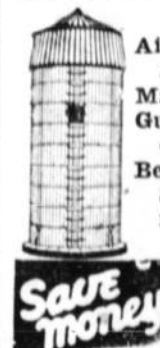
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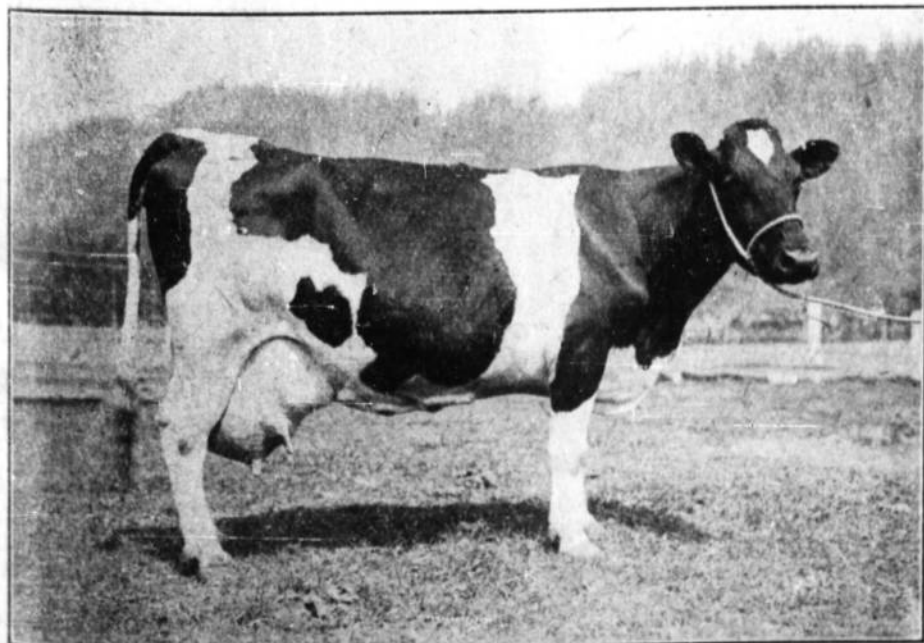
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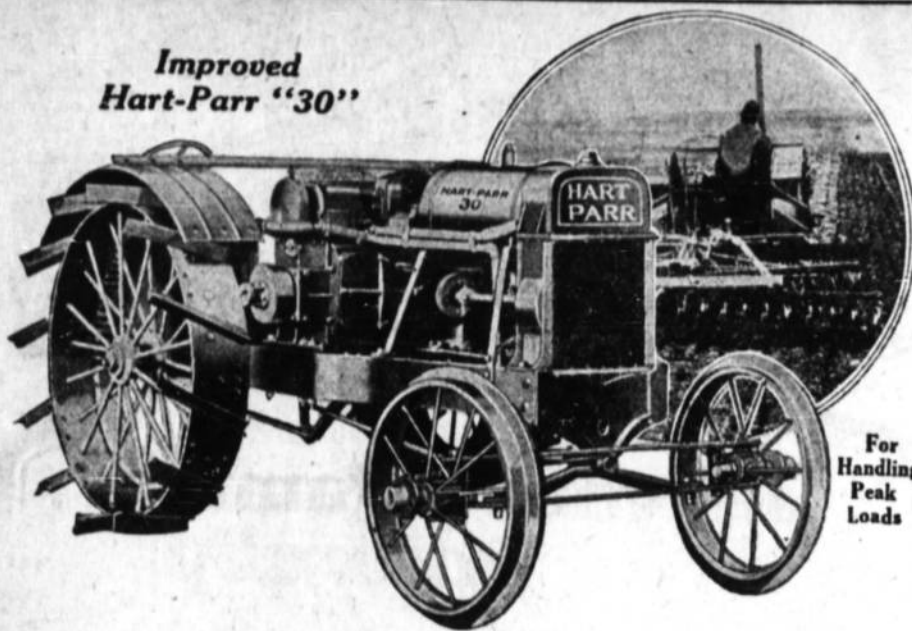
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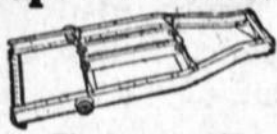
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Table No. 1

Comparison of Original Cows and Crosses

	Average No. of days lactated	Average amount of milk produced	Percentage increase between periods	Average amount of fat produced	Percentage increase between periods
30 original cows.....	314.7	7,160.94		235.5	
20 1st cross cows.....	357.4	7,648.16	6.8	257.0	9.14
10 2nd cross cows.....	344.7	9,289.37	21.42	294.6	14.63

So much for the improvement of the offspring in groups let us refer to table No. 2 and study the influence of the sires for four generations.

Table No. 2

Cow No.	Days in Milk	Amount of Milk	Amount of Fat
20	297.5	6,891.9	190.54
51	351.5	8,484.9	280.09
84	359	7,280.9	233.72
131	399	11,072.4	350.52
19	290.3	7,952.3	242.32
32	342	6,470.4	220.15
68	388	9,083.6	299.68
130	402	12,708.7	386.38
25	315	9,233.3	259.81
33	230	4,491.2	153.27
62	373.5	7,370.1	263.76
124	379	11,476.4	367.78
13	334	7,372.3	235.54
34	363	9,532	293
89	372	8,020.6	228.28
132	385	9,274.6	295.89

Cow No. 20 was a foundation cow. Her daughter, 51, was by Sir Natoye Korndyke. Her daughter 84 was by a poor bull and her daughter 131 was by Inka Sylvia Beets Posch. This shows the improvement by the use of two good sires and the loss by using the sire of 84.

Cow No. 19 was a foundation cow in calf at time of shipping to Agassiz, to an unknown sire. No. 32 was not as good as her dam but when bred to a good bull, Colony Sena Korndyke, produced No. 68 which gave better records than her dam or grand-dam. No. 68 bred to Inka Sylvia Beets Posch produced 130 and she shows further improvement.

No. 25 and her daughter, imported in calf both by unknown sires, gave much poorer records than No. 62 by Colony Sena Korndyke. No. 124 by Inka Sylvia Beets Posch shows further improvement.

No. 13 and 34 were by unknown sires, No. 89 was by Sir Natoye Korndyke and No. 132 had for a sire Inka Sylvia Beets Posch.

So much for the results in our grade herd. The following table shows the improvement in part of the pure-bred herd by the use of the bull Inka Sylvia Beets Posch. His daughters are the seven in the first column, all two-year-olds except 137. In the column under dams are the dams of these heifers and their two-year-old record except No. 87 which is a mature record. These are all R.O.P. records and shows an average improvement of the heifers sired by Inka Sylvia Beets Posch over their dams of 3,657 pounds of milk and 101.42 pounds of fat:

Table No. 3

Comparison of Heifers' Records with their Dams'

Heifer's Record No.	Yield in pounds Milk	Fat	Dam's Record No.	Yield in Pounds Milk	Fat	Difference Milk	Fat
127	14,803	520	81	9,923	363	4,880	157
126	16,575	536	86	12,257	376	4,318	160
143	14,435	486	56	9,628	323	4,807	163
138	13,381	440	93	8,821	322	4,560	118
145	15,179	498	87	15,556	545 (mature)	-377	-47
137	13,712	478 (3 yrs. old)	43	8,003	292	5,709	186
142	16,010	477	70	14,305	504	1,705	-27
Total						25,602	710
Average						3,657	101.42

An Indelible Influence

Any man starting in the dairy cattle business cannot afford to purchase anything but a pure-bred sire. His breeding herd soon becomes the breeding of the bulls he uses rather than of the dams or foundation cows. Only six and one-quarter per cent of the blood of the foundation cows remains in the herd after the third generation. He can better afford to go wrong purchasing his entire herd of foundation cows than to go wrong in selecting his herd bulls. A poor cow transmits her characteristics to only one individual each year while the bull influences a large number. Poor production in a cow may be found out in a year and often less, but low produc-

tion in a bull cannot be detected until his daughters are in milk and by that time he has transmitted undesirable characteristics to several crops of calves.

The most difficult and dangerous task the dairyman sets for himself is that of selecting a herd sire. He must secure a bull, keeping in mind type and production and a sire that will nick with his females. A good bull will not always mate well with a good cow, the law of variation may interfere. If a young untested sire is to be selected, his pedigree is studied from the standpoint of production of all dams for several generations. If an old and tested sire is being selected the records of his daughters are studied. The more tested daughters a bull has the better he can be judged as a breeder. The percentage of high producing daughters and the opportunities given them are factors to be considered. The daughters should also be compared with their dams from the standpoint of type and record.

If you have a good bull and he is no further use to you sell him to a good breeder and not to the butcher. The more good heifers his new owner raises and tests the greater value may be placed on your animals.

When to Start on Silage

The specialists on livestock feeding say that the time to begin using silage is when the dairyman needs it; they feel there is no justification for the idea that a certain time must elapse between the filling of the silo and opening it for use.

Experiments made at the state colleges of the country indicate that fermentation starts almost as soon as the corn is placed in the silo, and that the greatest change takes place during the first five days after filling. After twelve days, fermentation is practically complete, and the silage undergoes very little modification after two weeks.

Some farmers do not know that silage will keep for a long time. Experiments indicate that silage is as palatable after several years as that which has been kept only a few months.

Although moldy silage apparently does not injure mature cows, it has been found to affect the health of calves and horses. To be on the safe side, careful farmers discard the moldy silage from the top of the silo.

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Footsteps Worth Following

Manitoba's Champion Butter Maker Installs Herd of Holsteins. An Account of His Experiences Suggest Some Things to Copy and Others to Avoid—By Peter Macdonald

If you had been watching the daily papers about the time of the Royal Exhibition, at Toronto, you would have discovered that all of the five first prizes for butter were carried off by Manitoba, three of them going to Shoal Lake Creamery, operated by J. R. Nesbitt, and the other two to the Crescent Creamery, of Winnipeg. If you had enquired further into Mr. Nesbitt's 1922 show record you would discover that he showed at all the principal fairs and exhibitions from Ottawa to New Westminster, B.C., and only once did he fail to get a second prize or better. Get into his office and poke about a bit and you will find a collection of cups and medals which most of us would want to keep on view for the public, but which he keeps stowed away.

Of course, he is proud of that Toronto success, but the cup which he seems to treasure most is the DeLaval Inter-Provincial Championship Cup, which is now permanently his. To get that, the same contestant had to win three times. His third win was accomplished in January of this year at Calgary. Engraved on it are the names of three more of the best creameries in Canada who held it for one year each, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Dairies branch at Birch Hills, the Edmonton City Dairy branch at Wetaskiwin and the Carlyle Dairy Company of Calgary.

You can't get much out of Mr. Nesbitt as to how he has accomplished this. "Simple," he will tell you. "You can't make good butter without good cream." Look his plant over and you will not discover the secret, for it is by no means elaborately equipped. In fact, it is just an old frame house, built in 1890, burned shortly after, and turning out butter 12 days after the fire. I couldn't help remarking that they should have taken a little more time to plan and remodel the place, for it has seen so many and so varied additions as the business expanded, that an unshod fugitive with socks dipped in gravy could elude a first-class bloodhound in its intricate recesses.

But there is another branch of Mr. Nesbitt's activities which he cannot and does not try to hide. A few years ago he decided to grow milk as well as to make butter. He commenced dairying as so many others have had to, without a great amount of capital. The makeshifts he has been obliged to employ and the economies he has had to observe will look familiar to the majority of men who have been earning their living from cows. For this reason the lessons learned serve as a reliable guide for the man who still has that experience before him.

Bought Holsteins in East

The cows in this herd came from Prince Edward Island, 30 of them, and all but half a dozen were grades. "I don't know that I would recommend the policy of

bringing cattle from the East to anyone else," was the reply to my question. More good cows can be picked up within a given radius from a central point down East, but by the time they are landed on the prairies the price is so high that a farmer is gambling with his chances of a fair return on his investment. "About as good a policy as any for the average man is to buy the best type of dual-purpose grade cow that can be found in his vicinity. And just make sure that they are dual-purpose cows while you are about it, for that is a label that has been used carelessly the last few years. While I purchased Holsteins, I believe that the farmer who is going to depend on a creamery for his returns ought to go in for dual-purpose cattle. Stated in a better way, perhaps, I ought to say that only the man who is close enough to town to sell whole milk ought to go in for the specialized dairy breeds.

"I take it for granted that everyone will select his sires carefully, and use none but pure-breeds, after he has once embarked in earnest in the dairy business. Whether your foundation females are grade or pure-bred, dual-purpose or special-purpose cattle, your future success depends upon the sires you choose.

"I am not greatly concerned about big milk records, although I weigh and test the milk from all my cows and aim at constant improvement. A herd averaging 10,000 pounds ought to be a splendid paying proposition. I am not so sure that with an average commercial herd it is profitable to try to go over 12,000 pounds. When I get to that stage of perfection I will tell you more about it. Offhand I would say that a herd does not begin to pay any appreciable profit till they pass the 5,000 pound average. My own grade herd average is between 6,000 and 7,000 pounds at the present time."

Buildings Not Impressive

The buildings which house this herd are not of the fancy kind. They consist of two old horse stables of small proportions, converted by the installation of stanchions and tubular steel stalls, but devoid of other accessories. The original stables are joined by two additions from which two other sprouts have budded so that the floor plan looks like the Hebrew character, "gimmel." I have made this critical reference with a special purpose in mind. Most readers have heard of the releaser type of milking machine, the kind so widely popular in New Zealand, the country par excellence of up-to-date dairy methods. When releaser machines were first proposed for Western Canada some skeptics said, "Never work—you can't move cows around a stable at milking time—pipes would freeze up in cold weather, etc., etc."

I have rarely seen a milking anywhere conducted with more despatch, although every circumstance was against moving



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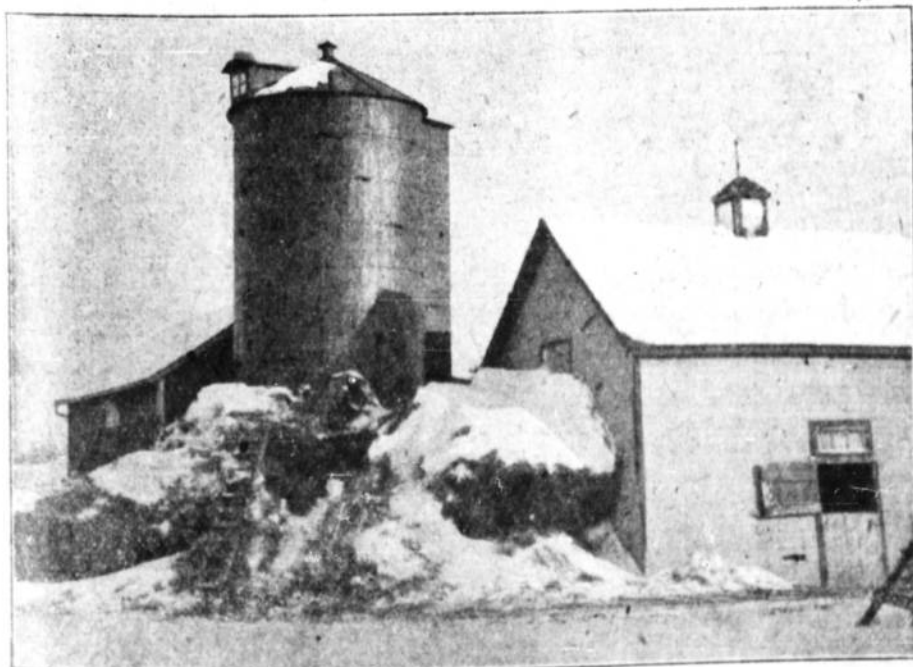
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The silo on the farm of the Shoal Lake Creamery

By the end of February the silage had been consumed down to the hay stack. In this upper portion it was frozen 14 inches in from the wall. It has a northern exposure but stands to leeward of a good windbreak of evergreens.

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cattle. They came to the milking shed from two different directions, through doors, one of which was really a flight of stairs. Yet each cow knew exactly what was expected. Through the coldest weather the milking machine has not given the slightest trouble. "Detectors" were in use, which weigh each cow's milk automatically and permit of drawing uniform samples for testing.

"I couldn't get along without the milker," said this dairyman. "Without it I couldn't get help. Men won't milk cows by hand nowadays. Of course a milker is not fool-proof, but I would rather put an inefficient hired man in charge of one than to let him milk by cows by hand."

Mr. Nesbitt followed the example of the Manitoba Agricultural College in sowing a pasture mixture of Western Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue and Sweet Clover. The first and last-mentioned forage plant are well known. Meadow Fescue has done very well in the Red River Valley. It is too early to say whether or not it will be a permanent success at Shoal Lake.

Of Paramount Importance

The first silo in the district was erected on the creamery farm, an example which has, happily, been followed. It is an upright silo, 12 feet wide, with 30 feet of height out of the ground, and four feet below. The frost has penetrated in about 14 inches all round the wall, which is practically unprotected. Frozen silage is a small matter with Mr. Nesbitt, for he has steam piped underground from the creamery boiler to the cow barn. A hand truck is loaded with the frozen chunks of silage and a few minutes under the steam jet does the rest. From the way the cows lick up the steam-thawed silage one would say that they were entirely unconscious of the fact that it had gone through a culinary process.

Sunflowers were put in the first filling of the silo, later corn, and on top of all was a layer of chaff to lessen spoilage. The sunflowers show no spoilage whatever, the corn quite a little, due to over-ripeness at the time of ensiling. "But," says Mr. Nesbitt, "I am inclined to believe that under circumstances which permit of spoilage, the loss will always be heavier with corn than with sunflowers. We didn't leave our sunflowers on the ground long enough after they were cut. The barnyard was a mud hole. There would have been some leakage from the silo anyway, but some of it could have been avoided. Moreover, I believe properly wilted silage makes better feed and that the milk scales will show the difference, not as much as some people claim, yet some."

"I would like to see all educational agencies, including farm papers, lay more stress on the indispensability of silage. Nothing has ever taken so quickly in this country. I think its widespread use will revolutionize our dairy industry, and, for that matter, the beef cattle-raising industry also."

Butter-milk and Pig Profits

Do dairy by-products increase the profits in hog raising? Mr. Nesbitt believes so, with enough conviction, to raise 200 pigs a year. "And," says he, "there hasn't been a year when we haven't made money on our pig-raising operations." He has marketed only one load since grading went into effect. Out of 75 hogs, 64 graded as select. That is an eloquent testimonial to the influence of milk in raising a good type of pig.

And, then, this for people who regard fall litters as impractical. On February 23 I saw a thrifty bunch of young pigs which had been farrowed late in August. They weighed about 150 pounds on the average, and are due for market in April. They were wintered in quarters as unpretentious as the other buildings on the place. As far as my observation goes, success with fall litters resolves itself into a supply of dairy by-products, or else expensive buildings. I have seen it done with either one alone, but never without both. Spring litters were already coming on the day of my visit to Shoal Lake. Mark once more the value of by-products; in this case to maintain the milk flow of the sows through the cold weather.

The story of this Shoal Lake herd is in no sense unique. It is only a fair sample of what hundreds of other farmers are doing all over the West. There is an accurate check on the growth of dairying on the prairies in the amount of the products shipped out. There has been a constant increase year by year, an increase which, in the opinion of most observers, will continue indefinitely.



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Your money back if it fails. Bickmore Gall Cure heals while the horse works. The horse owner's friend for 37 years. All dealers have 35c., 70c. and \$1.40 sizes.

THE BICKMORE CO.
OLD TOWN MAINE

BICKMORE



These are the cement stave silos at the North Dakota Agricultural College. On account of their construction and dimensions they make about the worst combination with respect to frost nuisance. Read below what Prof. Christensen says as to the efficacy of a straw jacket. Looks kind of difficult to get all this straw piled up to that height? They settled that at the Fargo college by blowing it in at threshing time.

How to Beat Jack Frost

Random ideas picked up from different silo operators who have given some attention to the matter of preventing loss from freezing. In point of practical importance this consideration seems to outweigh all others.

Inside Barn if Possible

AFTER reviewing the co-operative reports and personally interviewing a large number of silo owners in the province, we are of the opinion that the most serious problem to contend with in silo construction in our cold climate is the inconvenience of freezing. A few farmers have solved this problem by building a barn around the silo or extending a wing of the barn to cover the silo. These are expensive processes and barns already constructed cannot be moved to accommodate silos.

It therefore remains to build silos which protect the silage from freezing. The writer after careful consideration strongly recommends the use of a combination pit and upright silo. It might be called a "pit-upright silo." The idea is simple of construction, and possesses many advantages. The pit might be eight to ten feet in depth and the upper portion 15 to 20 feet above ground. The greater portion of the silage in a silo is in the bottom half. Freezing in the silo does not commence until about the middle of the winter. By this time the lighter, upper portion would be fed down to a point where the remaining portion above ground could be easily banked. The greater portion of the silage would now be below the surface of the ground and not subject to freezing. Nor is it any great problem to remove an eight or ten feet depth of silage. Six feet can easily be thrown directly out, while the remainder could be relayed out with an extra movement by putting a temporary platform four feet below the door.—E. G. Booth, Field Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan.

Frost Enters From Above

We have a number of silos in use both at University Farm and at the sub-stations, where we have made observations on freezing. I am of the opinion that freezing does not occur so much through the wall of the silo as from the top. We have been able to stop the freezing by keeping a cover over the silage and by putting on tight roofs and keeping the doors closed. By a cover over the silage I mean a floating cover of canvas, straw or hay, that can be rolled back while the silage is being taken out and then replaced until the silage is wanted again. Some silos are now being made that are provided with a floating cover that raises and lowers. These I think will be very helpful.—Prof. Andrew Boss, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

Straw Jacket Efficacious

Last fall we built a high fence or enclosure around our silos and filled the

space with straw. The thickness of our straw insulation is about two feet. Judging by our experience thus far we have noticed a great improvement due to this insulation. The straw insulation has not entirely prevented freezing of silage around the walls of the silos which indicates that a thicker insulation, say about three feet or more, would be better than two feet.

Our silos are of the cement stave type, about as bad as any type for freezing, and last year considerable difficulty was experienced due to the freezing of the silage in these silos. The silos are approximately seven and a half feet in diameter inside and consequently the freezing around the edges would seriously interfere with the removal of the silage. This small diameter, with a correspondingly large surface for a given bulk of ensilage, leads to a more rapid heat loss so that we have to contend with the worst possible combination of factors from the standpoint of freezing.

In addition to insulating the silos with straw we are using a movable canvas suspended over a hoop which fits the silos. This cover is lowered from the top so as to allow the men to work below it and yet cuts off the direct circulation of the air upward in the silo. Our opinion is that this movable cover is also of benefit in preventing freezing.—Prof. E. W. Christensen, North Dakota Agricultural College.

From the Most Northern Silo

With the object of testing the feasibility of the silo and ensilage under Peace River conditions, at the same time gaining some experience preliminary to the conduct of a formal experiment in 1921-1922, a twelve by twenty-six foot stave silo was erected in the autumn of 1920 at the Dominion Experimental Sub-station, Beaverlodge, 28 miles from the end of the steel in Alberta's Grande Prairie district (425 miles north of the American boundary).

It is true that the winter of 1920-21 was a mild one, and that in an ordinary year considerable trouble from freezing might occur, particularly with sunflower silage. As it was, the silage never froze more than about a foot in from the outside, and not a pound was lost as a result of freezing, nor was there a symptom of indigestion. The bulk of the frozen silage was left until a chinook came, when it would be thawed out and used.

Had some care not been exercised, the outcome might have been different. However, a few precautions were observed that are worth passing on. In the first place, straw was piled around the silo to one-half to two-thirds its height. This seemed to help a little.

Continued on Page 40

Overflow of Bargains For Western Farmers

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Made of best quality military long staple wool, of beautiful dark grey shade and softest texture. Size 72 ins. by 90 ins. Weight 9 pounds. Per pair \$8.00



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Made from best natural hide, block toe-cap, strap across shoulder sole, and iron riveted. Almost every country community in Western Canada has a football club, and these boots are guaranteed the best value to be obtained anywhere. Made for British Army battalions during the war. Per pair \$3.75

FOOTBALL BOOTS, made from chrome hide, with divided toe-cap; sole riveted with brass rivets. As supplied to the leading Association and Rugby Football Clubs in England. Satisfaction guaranteed. Per pair, as illustrated \$5.50

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Be sure to order these with your football boots. All-wool, and tremendously hard-wearing. Per pair 85c

BRITISH ARMY FOOTBALLS

Cut from superior hide, eight panels. Complete with bladder. Each \$1.95

Best Association Football on the market, hand sewn, leather passed rigid military tests. Complete with bladder. Each \$4.75

Nothing was too good for British soldiers. Worth \$10. Each \$4.75

LEATHER OVERCOATS

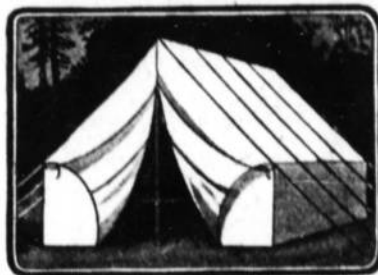
Made of the very finest selected leather, wool lined, and splendid for driving, shooting, etc. Will last a lifetime. State chest measurement. Each \$35.00

CAMP EQUIPMENT



BRITISH ARMY BELL TENTS

Used by the British Army during the war, and overhauled and put in good order by competent sail-makers, who have put in a lifetime of making equipment of this kind. Slightly used, but guaranteed in good condition. 12 ft. diameter, with socketed poles, 46 pegs and mallet. Away below manufacturers' cost at \$25.00



BRITISH ARMY RIDGE TENTS

Made of heavy military white tent duck, waterproof, with ventilators. Size 8 feet by 6 feet by 6 feet, with walls 2 feet high, which add considerably to available space. We do not supply poles at this price. \$16.00

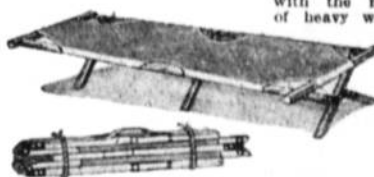
Other Tent Prices on Application.

BRITISH ARMY PACK SADDLES

Made of the finest British oak-tanned brown leather obtainable, and stuffed with horsehair. Will last a lifetime even with the most rigorous wear. Outfit consists of one pair pack pannels (stuffed), one breast collar with straps, one head collar and reins, one bit, one breeching and crupper, one pair girths, and two pairs baggage ropes. Thousands of these were manufactured in England for the Russian army and were not delivered—hence your opportunity to secure a real pack saddle at a fraction of its cost. All brand new. \$25.00 This outfit is wonderful value at.

CAMP COTS

Made for British officers during the war, and practically in new condition. Size: 6 feet 3 inches long, by 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 1 foot 3 inches high, folding into a space of 3 feet by 6 inches. Most compact and portable bed made, and ideal for tourists, campers, etc., because several of them can be packed into a small compass. Take one with you in your car and you will always have a place to sleep. Folding frame-work of well-seasoned lumber, with the mattress of heavy white or brown canvas. Special Price, \$4.95



YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED



JOHN CHRISTIE

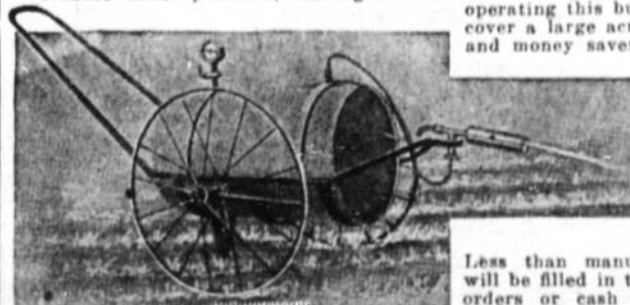
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS
LEATHER SUPPLIES

9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.



BURN YOUR STUBBLE

The quickest and surest way of making a clean job. A direct flame is shot into the stubble under pressure, making a sure catch and quick fire. The convenience of operating this burner makes it possible to cover a large acreage thoroughly. A time and money saver in the spring rush.



ONLY
\$15.00
EACH

Less than manufacturers' cost. Orders will be filled in the order received. Money orders or cash must accompany orders.

Agricultural Supply Co., Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

LANKA TEA

EVERYBODY SAYS IT'S BETTER!

The Canadian Pacific Railway

WILL FIND

Farm Help for Western Farmers

TO BE OF SERVICE to Western Canadian Farmers and help to meet their needs in securing competent farm help, the Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to utilize its widespread organization to provide such help from a number of countries.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway will now receive and arrange to fill applications for male and female farm help to be supplied from Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway, in all of which countries the Company has representatives who have farmed in and are familiar with Western Canadian conditions and who are now in touch with such men and women ready and anxious to come to Canada.

THE GOVERNMENTS of the countries above mentioned have expressed their willingness to aid the emigration of this class of their peoples. In order to fill such applications satisfactorily and bring the help to the farmer at the proper time and with a clear understanding of the requirements and obligations of each, a printed "Application for Help" form has been prepared which can be obtained from any C.P.R. Station Agent or offices listed below.

The Company will make no charge to the farmer for this service nor will the farmer be required to make any cash advance whatsoever towards the travelling expenses of his help to the nearest railway station. The information necessarily asked for in these application forms, which will be held in strictest confidence, covers the following points:—the kind of help required—male or female—married or unmarried; date required and for how long; nationality desired; monthly wages offered; kind of work offered, etc.

WINNIPEG.—T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent, C.P.R.
WINNIPEG.—John Sweeting, Industrial Agent, C.P.R.
SASKATOON.—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent, C.P.R.
EDMONTON.—J. Miller, Land Agent, C.P.R.
CALGARY.—M. E. Thornton, Supt. Colonization, C.P.R.
VANCOUVER.—E. J. Semmens, Trav. Industrial Agent, C.P.R.

Department of Colonization and Development
Canadian Pacific Railway

T. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner, Montreal.

LUMBER FOR YOUR NEW BARN

Direct to you from the Coast Mills at Wholesale Mill Prices. Send your bill of materials for quotation!

Prices are now at a level where reduction is impossible and where increase is expected daily. We advise ordering at once for this Spring's building.

EVERY PIECE OF LUMBER, MOULDING, MILL-WORK, DOOR AND SASH GUARANTEED

We carefully pack, mark and invoice each order with those of your neighbor and save on freight rates.

Send for quotation or delivered price list tonight

Consumers Lumber Co. Ltd.
BIRKS BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

Getting Down to Brass Tacks

The Farmer Who is Considering a Start in Dairying Wants to Know if He is Going to Have to Contend With Weather-vane Prices as He Has in Every Other Line of Effort

THE experience over the war period and since brings the question of markets out in clear relief as the most important factor in the determination of profit or loss in the farmer's business. A favorable market in 1918 and again in 1919 made wheat farming relatively profitable in those years in spite of climatic handicaps which cut the volume of those crops considerably below the average. The 1921 crop was the biggest, save one, that the West had ever harvested up to that time, yet a demoralized market made it, generally speaking, the most unprofitable crop on record. What happened to hogs and flax at the close of the war is still fresh in the minds of all. Instances of the supreme importance of a stable market are so numerous that the reader can readily add to this list from memory. And therefore when an extension of dairying is urged upon a farmer, he has every right to ask, "What guarantee have I that this is not going to be a repetition of the 1919 hog business?"

There are some peculiarities in the marketing of dairy products which it is well to note before attempting to answer the above. Butter and cheese are, almost without exception, the most concentrated form of farm produce. On that account they move most readily to distant markets at less relative cost. With proper facilities they may be stored for a considerable time, being in that respect far less perishable than meat on the hoof or dressed.

This, too, is true. Butter and cheese have been a standard article of diet for so long that the world's requirements are fairly well known and will not change materially from year to year, ruling out of course political upheavals that defy calculation. To increase Canada's hold on this kind of a market means to outdo some other exporting nation by putting up a better article.

Lastly, while cheese making will be a negligible proposition in the West for years to come, butter and cheese are so interlocked in world commerce that they must be considered together. Producers in most parts of the world are in a position to make either one commodity or the other, and they occupy themselves according to the relative profit in the two lines. Therefore a balance is maintained between cheese and butter prices, and any change of first class importance in the world's cheese business produces a reaction, favorable or otherwise on the Western Canadian dairyman, even though he never engage in the manufacture of a single pound of cheese.

To Whom Shall We Sell?

Beef cattle growers seem to have some difficulty in making up their minds as to whether their natural market, determined by a combination of geographical and political considerations, is in Great Britain or the United States. Dairy men, who are not so much concerned with the distance of the ship, decided long ago that Great Britain was the logical place for them to sell. Take the case of cheese. Time was when Canadian cheese constituted 90 per cent. of the British imports and stood unchallenged in that market. Look at it from the other side. Great Britain has always taken practically all we had

to sell. In 1918 at the height of war production she bought 99 per cent. of our surplus. After five years' post-war re-adjustment she still takes 94 per cent. of our cheese. British dairy men have been making butter lately instead of cheese, consequently that market in 1922 bought 40,000,000 pounds more cheese from overseas. Did Canada supply the extra quota? Oh, no! And thereby hangs another tale.

New Zealand as a Competitor

Both in cheese and butter production

New Zealand has come to the front phenomenally. Suffering under the handicap of distance from markets, New Zealand set out to excel in those products of which transportation took least toll. Year round pastures gave them a natural advantage in dairying, to which they have added the artificial aids of better dairy farm methods, large and well

"I would say this, that I do not know of any reason why the prairie provinces should not develop a large dairying industry. I have often said that I thought the time was coming when the production of dairy products west of the Lakes might be as large as it is in the East."

"Many years ago I made both butter and cheese at different points in Manitoba and the Northwest. I discovered then—a discovery which has since been confirmed—that there was a natural quality in the milk and cream produced in that part of the country which favored the production of high grade butter and cheese. There is no reason why the very finest quality of both butter and cheese should not be made in the prairie provinces."

Dr. J. A. Ruddick.

equipped factories guaranteeing quality and uniformity of product, and wise regulations ensuring the delivery of their commodity in the final market in the best possible condition. How their product is being received the following table of cheese prices covering nine years will show:

	Canadian		New Zealand	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1913	64	3	62	6
1914	68	3	66	0
1915	83	8	84	7
1916	94	0	93	7
1918	*130	8	130	8
1919	*155	4	155	4
1920	*154	0	154	0
1921	152	10	154	0

*Controlled prices.

This story of displacement of Canadian wares is not as alarming as it looks at first. The Canadian cheese-maker can come back if he will only study the changing requirements of the British market. Tastes have altered slightly with regard to the desired texture of cheese, and Canadians are doing nothing to meet the situation. By prohibiting the shipment of green or immature cheese we can at one stroke wipe out the present advantage which the New Zealand article enjoys by comparison with ours on the British market. There has been some trouble with the flavor of cheese from the Antipodes. In that respect Canadian cheese has always been unbeaten. Dairying in the Island Dominion is being practiced on land worth from \$200 to \$700 per acre, and with the aid of labor higher in price than our own. A wisely conceived policy will meet adequately the stiffest competition which can come from this quarter.

The Butter Market

No one will say the nice things about Canadian butter than can be said about Canadian cheese. As high an authority as Dr. Ruddick, says that we are shipping the poorest butter which enters British ports today. Western Canada, educated by competition with the New Zealand product on the British Columbia markets, is turning out, by and large, the best butter in Canada today. There is lots of room for improvement yet, mostly in regard to the quality of

SAVE MONEY ON FARM NECESSITIES - ORDER DIRECT

GENUINE TERRY DUCK COLLARS



A Practical Work Collar at a Very Low Price. Moulded, shaped and finished in the same manner as our leather collars. Back is heavy black duck, face is heavy white duck. Extension of face is heavy collar leather—this feature strengthens the stitching and keeps the collar in shape. Collar pad is sole leather. Billets are leather. Throat leather reinforced. Stuffing is rye straw. Straight shape only. Sizes 17 to 25.

40X214—Genuine "Terry" Duck Collar 2.10

WORK BRIDLES



This is a real good team harness bridle, made strong of best stock of last. Cheeks are 2 inch. Good value.

40X514—Each, less checks 2.20

40X535—Each, with checks 2.80

RAWHIDE HALTERS

You can always depend upon MACLEOD. Halters being the best. All are guaranteed for one year. This is our best double and laced 6-ring rawhide halter. Parts are 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 ins. wide.

40X431. Each 1.44

In lots of 6, each 1.43

In lots of 12, each 1.42

ORDER TODAY

A STURDY GENERAL PURPOSE FARM HARNESS

A MACLEOD Harness Bargain is always a Real Bargain because we sell only high-grade goods. Our harness has always been good, never has a bad lot slipped through, never have we had to make excuses, never has our inspection department fallen down. We will stake our reputation on the quality of this complete harness that we are offering you at this reasonable price.

EVERY STITCH AND STRAP GUARANTEED

TRACES—2-inch back with 1 1/2 inch layer and 2-inch hame tugs, full length, 17-inch heel chain. Straight through style if desired. BRIDLES—1 1/2 inch cheeks, concord blinds, double and stitched bridle fronts and brass rosettes, 1 1/2 inch round winker stays and 2-inch throat latch. LINES—1 1/2 inch wide, full length; best leather. BACK PADS—5-inch harness leather pad with heavy felt lining, 1 1/2 inch double and stitched billets. MARTINGALES—1 1/2 inch wide, double at loop with ring. BREAST STRAPS—1 1/2 inch wide, double at buckle end.

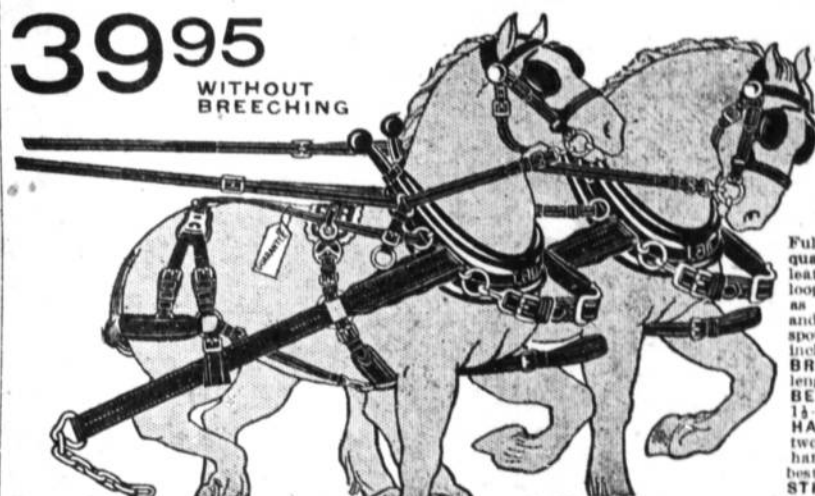
40X571—Our Guaranteed "Thurston" Harness as above, complete less breeching..... 36.95

If Bridles not wanted deduct 4.10. If Lines not wanted deduct 4.60. If 1 1/2-inch Lines wanted add .70.

BIG VALUE IN A REAL GOOD HARNESS

39.95

WITHOUT BREECHING



SPREADERS—Duranoid ring on 8-inch strap, all snaps and slides for harness furnished. heavy folded 2 1/2-inch seat with 1 1/2-inch full length layer; hip straps 1 inch; rib straps 1 inch; breeching straps 1 inch. 40X590—"LEADER" team harness complete, as illustrated and described, less breeching, less Collars..... 39.95

If Bridles not wanted deduct 5.00. If Lines not wanted deduct 4.60. If 1 1/2-inch Lines wanted add .70.

"LEADER" FOUR HORSE SET "THURSTON"

This is our "LEADER" Harness made up into a 4-horse set. It consists of two sets of 40X590 "LEADER" Harness. We supply one set of lines with 4-horse checks and adjustable bit-to-bit connectors. Complete with spreaders, slides and snaps, less collars.

40X590—Four-horse "LEADER" Set, complete..... 76.95



This is our "THURSTON" Harness made up into a 4-horse set. It consists of two sets of 40X571 harness. We supply one set of lines with 4-horse checks and bit-to-bit connectors. Complete with spreaders, slides and snaps.

40X544—Four-horse "THURSTON" Set..... 70.60

36.95

WITHOUT BREECHING

Order Direct From This Ad. Mention The Guide.

STRONG SERVICEABLE HORSE COLLARS



To be sure of getting the best collar value order MACLEOD Collars. This collar is made of good collar leather face and back, thong sewn welt, rim and billets; reinforced throat, sole leather pad, rye straw stuffed. This is our "Sterlingworth" collar, you probably know it, so order yours today. Sizes 17 to 25.

40X200—Straight pattern..... 3.80

Price

40X201—Half Sweeney..... 3.95

Price

LITTLE GREY HEN INCUBATOR



The Little Grey Hen Incubator is not an experiment. Has been in constant use for years and proven highly successful by thousands of our customers. Made entirely of metal. Improved safety design. Expansion disc regulator. Holds 50 eggs. Fully equipped and guaranteed satisfactory in every way. Order direct.

40X40—Little Grey Hen Incubator..... 7.65

Price

MACLEOD ECONOMY KING

CREAM SEPARATOR

You purchase a MACLEOD Economy-King Cream Separator from us on the distinct understanding that you may test it for 30 days, and if it does not prove entirely satisfactory, you may return it and we will refund full purchase price and freight charges both ways.

To Spend More Money Than We Ask on a Cream Separator is an Easy Matter. But — To Get More for What You Spend is Impossible.



40X14—375 lbs. capacity (150 qts. per hour); wt. 190 lbs. 43.95
40X16—600 lbs. capacity (245 qts. per hour); wt. 240 lbs. 53.00
40X18—800 lbs. capacity (325 qts. per hour); wt. 255 lbs. 59.50
40X11—200-lb. capacity Bench Separator; wt. 100 lbs. 33.30

OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOG NO. 88

IS NOW READY

It presents an opportunity for you men on the farm to buy the best Farm Supplies at Factory-to-Farm Prices. Thrifty farmers buy from MACLEOD'S LIMITED. FILL IN COUPON—MAIL IT NOW

MACLEOD'S LIMITED, WINNIPEG

Please mail me a copy of your free, Money-Saving, Factory-to-Farm Catalog of high-grade Farm Supplies.

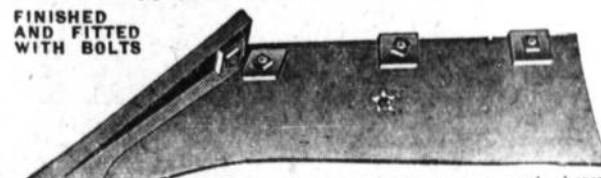
NAME

POST OFFICE

PROVINCE

PLOW SHARES

TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS



No need to pay more to get good shares. Our special steel shares will please you. Money back if you are not satisfied. We specialize in Farm Equipment and give the greatest values and best service. We sell to you direct, Mr. Farmer. This explains the big saving. We have finished, fitted and bolted shares to fit all makes of plows—Cockshutt, Deere, P. & O., Canton, Emerson, Oliver and Hamilton, La Crosse, Moline, Verity and Massey-Harris, Fuller and Johnson, Bradley, Case, Grand Detour, Rock Island, Paris, Sattley, Rumely, Janesville, and all others. Order today, simply giving us make of plow and numbers on the back of your old shares, and we will guarantee a perfect fit and perfect shares. Railway charges will amount to nothing compared with what these prices save you. Money back if not satisfied.

12-inch each 2.75

13-inch each 3.00

14-inch each 3.10

16-inch each 3.45

18-inch each 3.75

DRILL COVERING CHAINS

40X22—Will fit all standard makes of drills. The best chain made; electric welded. Weight 1 1/2 lbs. Regular, each .25. Special, each .15

HARROW TEETH COMPLETE WITH NUTS



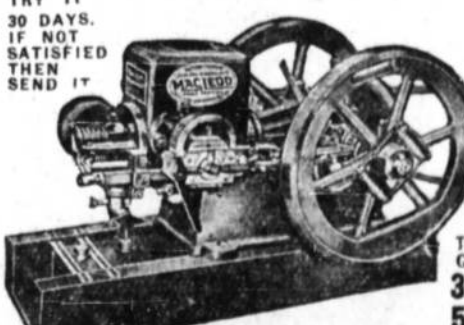
Best quality tempered steel, standard size, long or short shank, with nuts; will fit all harrows. Per 100..... 5.85

MACLEOD 1 3/4 H.P. MULTISPEED GASOLINE ENGINE

This complete engine is a real bargain at 59.25. It has Webster never-fail magneto and multi-speed control that fits the engine to any job. You could pay double and not get a better engine. Order direct today at

59.25

TRY IT 30 DAYS. IF NOT SATISFIED THEN SEND IT



Our larger engines are very popular also. Throttling governor type, burning kerosene or gasoline. The best farm engines by far.

COMPLETE POWER PUMPING OUTFIT

AS ILLUSTRATED This price of 69.45 is not for the engine alone but for the whole Complete Pumping Outfit—engine, double gear jack and belt. The time this outfit will save you at seeding time alone will pay for the outfit. Order today at

69.45



Throttling KEROSENE ENGINES

Governor

3 H.P. Complete with 94.50

8-inch pulley

5 H.P. Complete with 139.50

14-inch pulley

7 H.P. Complete with 198.50

16-inch pulley

MACLEOD'S LIMITED WINNIPEG

CORNER MACDONALD AND MAY STREET, THREE BLOCKS EAST OF C.P.R. STATION



"Forty-Eighth Annual Statement"

The STANDARD BANK of Canada

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following Statement of the business of the Bank for the year ended 31st January, 1923:—

Cr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Balance forward, January 31st, 1922.....	\$ 112,492.75
Profits for the year ending January 31st, 1923, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, Provincial taxes, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	728,074.15
Dr.	\$ 840,566.90
Dividend No. 126, paid May 1st, 1922, at the rate of 14% per annum.....	\$ 140,000.00
Dividend No. 127, paid Aug. 1st, 1922, at the rate of 14% per annum.....	140,000.00
Dividend No. 128, paid Nov. 1st, 1922, at the rate of 14% per annum.....	140,000.00
Dividend No. 129, payable Feb. 1st, 1923, at the rate of 14% per annum.....	140,000.00
War Tax on Note Circulation.....	40,000.00
Reserved for Dominion Income Tax.....	55,000.00
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund.....	25,000.00
Balance carried forward.....	160,566.90
	\$ 840,566.90

RESERVE FUND	
January 31st, 1923, Balance at Credit.....	\$ 5,000,000.00

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st JANUARY, 1923

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 4,653,320.00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date).....	\$50,574,794.98
Deposits not bearing interest.....	11,502,064.63
	62,076,859.61
Dividend No. 129, payable 1st February, 1923.....	140,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	750.75
Deposits made by other banks in Canada.....	1,356,884.36
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	688,890.47
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	509,057.18
Bills Payable.....	6,090.16
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	123,820.13
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	3,025.37
Capital paid-up.....	4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	5,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	160,566.90
	\$78,719,264.93

ASSETS

Current coin held by the Bank.....	\$ 1,769,469.41
Dominion Notes held.....	9,222,301.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	1,000,000.00
	\$11,991,770.41
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	\$ 200,000.00
Notes of other Banks.....	311,270.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	3,375,561.71
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	100,000.00
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	625,125.82
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value.....	7,883,503.36
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian.....	2,462,050.85
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks not exceeding market value.....	1,082,051.50
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks.....	3,376,097.46
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	700,000.00
	20,115,660.70
	\$32,107,431.11
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.....	1,696,989.54
Other Current Loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	42,398,816.69
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	123,820.13
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	281,540.00
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for.....	125,327.13
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	1,879,023.16
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	106,317.17
	\$78,719,264.93

W. FRANCIS, President.
Toronto, 31st January, 1923.

C. H. EASSON, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief office of The Standard Bank of Canada, and the certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on 31st January, 1923, I certify that, in my opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities of the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me at another time during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, February 17th, 1923

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.,
of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, Toronto, Canada.

cream which is put into the butter-maker's hands, for it is axiomatic that the quality of the butter can be no better than the quality of the cream from which it is made.

Canada can and has made butter, the equal of anything in the world. There are no inherent faults in our system, but we need a general shake-up to improve our product. The possibilities of enlarging our trade by bettering our product are almost as unlimited as the market itself. I asked L. A. Gibson, Manitoba's dairy commissioner, if he thought that there was any possibility of overdoing the dairy industry in the West. "Never, so long as we constantly strive to better our product," was his answer.

"Let's hear about the American market," someone will say. The Americans are large consumers of cheese, and are among the most liberal per capita consumers of butter. But they are also large producers. And what is more important in calculating on a permanent trade, they are mighty touchy about allowing anyone else to sell in their markets. Our beef cattle producers know something about that. It is a fact that last year we sold them no cheese at all and in no one of the last five years have we sold them as much as one twentieth of our annual exportable surplus. Butter! Would you credit the fact that outside of the one most unusual year, 1920, since the beginning of the century we have bought about the same quantity of butter from Uncle Sam as he has consented to take from us?

The Home Market

There still remains the home market—and some of us don't appreciate its value. Mr. Gibson tells us that in 1922 Manitoba made 2,000,000 pounds more than in the previous year, and yet very little more was sent outside the province than in 1921. It was consumed at home partly under the stimulus of lower price, and partly because of the advertising that was done to popularize dairy products. When it is remembered that at the present time 85 per cent. of our butter is eaten at home, the importance of increasing the per capita consumption—if it can be made a permanent increase—assumes greater proportion.

Then what about the statement of Dr. Ruddick's, more prominently displayed elsewhere in this article? Why shouldn't Western Canada vie with the East, and for that matter with other countries more favored climatically for the production of milk? True, we have a long and severe winter which prohibits pasturing for seven months in the year and raises the amount of capital required for the necessary buildings, but when you have said that you have enumerated all the obstacles.

Over against this, successful dairy men like Mr. Rumball, of Miami, whose story appears on another page, find that it is more profitable to feed inside than to pasture even under the most favorable summer conditions. One acre of feed put through a silo will produce more milk than the same acreage of the best pasture in the world. And our western soils have grown some silage crops—yes, and some alfalfa, out of all proportion to the comparative value of the same land used for dairying elsewhere. Likewise, the extra cost of equipment for dairying under the rigors of a northern winter are more than offset by this same disparity in land values.

A careful balancing of all the disadvantages and the compensations encourage one to feel that the future of western dairying is assured, and what is more important to the man to be engaged in it, the price factor leaves less to worry about, provided the requirements of the market are studied and met, than in any other line of effort open to western farmers.

Livestock shippers find that dehorned stock is more easily loaded on the cars, rides more quietly, shows less shrinkage and damage in transit, and is more economical of space than horned stock.

Nature provided milk-fat as the fat for growing animals. She gave us no substitute and man has tried in vain to invent one.



Save it with
Kyanize
MOTOR CAR ENAMELS

Thrifty, Fastidious Motorists Know

KYANIZE Motor Car Enamels flow with ease, level out to ridgeless smoothness and dry with a rich lustre that is absolutely waterproof.

Begin with a clean surface, apply as instructions provide. Keep dust away, and your car takes on added youth and beauty.

Go to your **KYANIZE** dealer, show him your car. He'll supply the satisfying **KYANIZE** answer.

Satisfaction! We guarantee it or "money back for the empty can."

Write for free booklet, "How to Paint Your Automobile."

BOSTON VARNISH CO.

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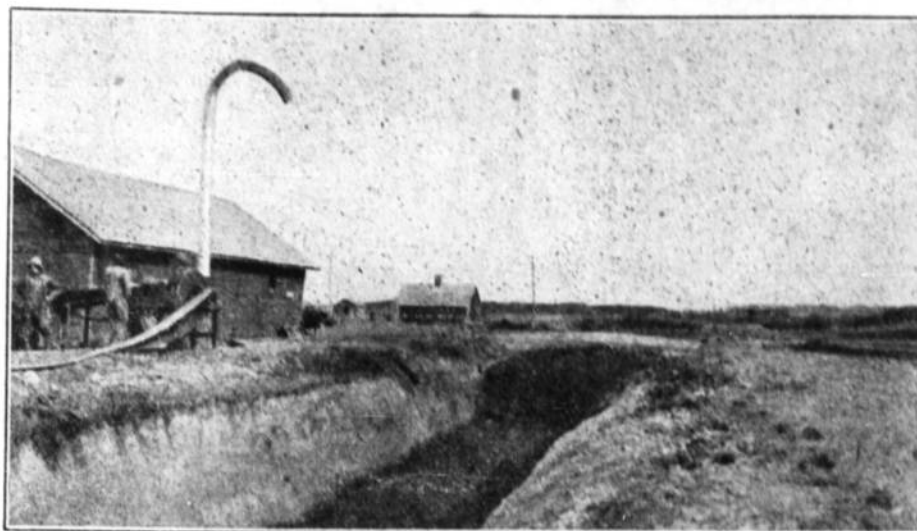
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Some New Converts Testify

Farmers Who Built Trench Silos in 1922 Tell of Experience—Indicate What Changes They Will Make in Their Next Season's Operations



Filling the trench silo on the farm of E. Bloomaert, Yorkton, Sask.

Success, But Prefers Upright Silo

I DUG a trench 16 feet wide on top and 14 feet at bottom, 32 feet long and six feet six inches deep and filled it with sunflowers and corn, which I cut up with a five-horse-power engine and a No. 5 cutting box. We tramped it a little while chopping, but did not tramp it enough on account of help being scarce. I did not get to cover it till a month later, for I was so busy with fall work, but it should be covered immediately. When covered, I put poles across and threw on a roof of straw. I kept the entrance boarded up till I started feeding the silage, then I left it open. It faces north, which is a bad direction, but convenient for my barn, which is about 100 yards from silo.

Before the snow came I removed the silage from silo in a box on the stone boat, but now there is plenty of snow I use a team and sleighs and back the sleighs into the silo. I think there is about seven or eight per cent. spoil for indoor feeding and that is mostly on top, but it is not wasted, for the outside cattle are crazy after it. I think it is a great success for I am milking nine cows and get as much milk and cream as I did in the summer from 12 and the cream tests are higher. I had nine cows freshen in April and May and six of those I am still milking with three fresh ones, so I think silage with a little oat chop is alright. I also feed Millet for roughage.

I think it would be better to dig the silo deeper and a little narrower, if possible, but it was so dry and hard when we dug it this fall, and we have such loose soil. I don't think it is a good plan to dig it close to the barn unless it is going to be cemented and made a permanent one. I am only renting this place, so, of course, I cannot do as I like in that respect. The trench silo fills a need where money is scarce, but I would prefer a round silo if I was on a place of my own. I think I would make a pit and upright silo combined and put it about six feet in the ground."—Piapot, Sask.

Would Pack Tighter

"Our trench silo is located about eight feet from the corner of the barn and runs

out from it at right angles 32 feet and ten feet wide by six feet deep. It was filled with sunflowers except five loads of corn which was mixed with the sunflowers. We used an I.H.C. ensilage cutter and a 10-20 Titan engine. (A smaller engine would do.) It was tramped by men while filling until nearly full when we used two ponies with boys riding them.

When finished we laid poles cross-wise and covered it with wet straw about three feet deep. This is the only roof used. When starting to feed, a narrow, sloping trench was dug into the end closest to the barn to carry the feed out, and as the silage is used the poles and straw on top form a roof, but the narrow trench or door where the feed is carried is never closed. At present about ten feet of the feed has been taken out. It is used to the bottom, so that the end of the feed stands perpendicular. So far it has not frozen but goes to the cattle warm and steaming, and after the first few days they eat it greedily, and are thriving on it. The cows are milking better than we ever had them do in winter months on more expensive feed. There is about six inches of the top of the feed spoiled. It turned black and apparently rotted, but below that it is perfectly good to the bottom. At the sides close to the earth there is a thin layer that is not good, it doesn't seem to be rotted but just dry and no life in it, but it is only a very thin layer, about half an inch.

I have not had any experience with ensilage before and in cutting again I would pack it much more than I did this time and fill the trench higher; the feed settled much more than I had any idea it would and by having the feed deeper a small percentage of it would be spoiled.

My intention is to either cement or plank up the trench next season. I think the earth draws a considerable amount of moisture from the feed which could be prevented by either cement or lumber and still be inexpensive as compared with an upright silo."—Swanson, Sask.

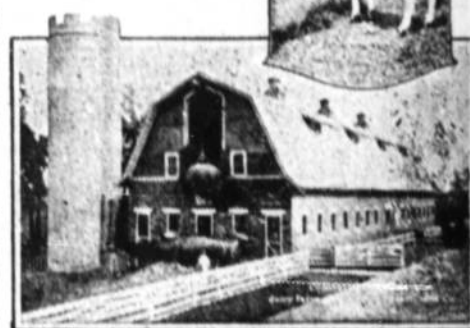
Utilized Ridge

My trench silo was scooped out of a ridge of ground to a depth of six feet,



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Bronsden Bros. at work filling their trench silo in Saskatchewan.

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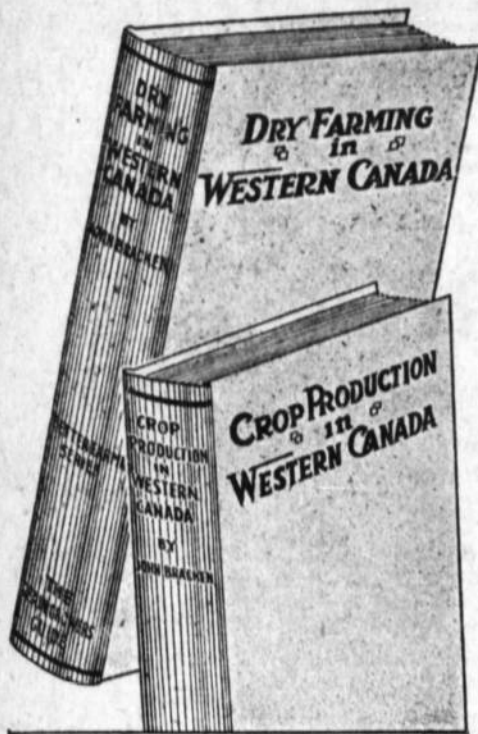
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- Chap. **LIST OF CONTENTS**
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 2. The Climate of Western Canada in its Relation to Crop Production.
 3. The Soil.
 4. The Moisture Problem.
 5. Dry Farm Crops and Cropping Practices.
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HON. JOHN BRACKEN

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The table of contents gives a good idea of the comprehensive nature of Crop Production.

- Chap. **CONTENTS**
1. The Importance of Good Seed.
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 3. The Principles Underlying Plant Growth.
 4. Wheat, the Chief Cereal of the Open Plains.
 5. Oats, the Cereal of the Park Belt.
 6. Barley, the Feeders' Grain.
 7. Rye, the Grain of Hardiness.
 8. Flax, the Oil and Linen Plant.
 9. Peas, the Crop of Quality.
 10. Forage Crops, the Crops of Permanence.
 11. Root Crops, Nature's Provision for the Health of Stock in Winter.
 12. Potatoes, the Cheapest Human Food.
 13. Corn, a Dry Farm Fodder for the Warmer Parts.
 14. Insect Enemies of Field Crops.
 15. Diseases of Potatoes.
 16. Appendix.

which leaves the floor on about the same level as the surrounding ground. This allows of easy access and removal by a team. The silo is 40 feet removed from the barn, and in outside dimension is 18 feet by 25 feet.

The bottom half was filled with sunflowers and the top half with oat sheaves. I estimate that there were 30 tons of sunflowers and 20 tons of sheaves. All the time it was being put into the trench it was continuously being tramped by a horse, and as a result it has not sunk appreciably. After the trench was filled up to the ground level, we put on a covering of straw about a foot deep. The straw got wet and eventually froze, but the silage at the present time, December, is not in the least bit frozen.

We are feeding from the end, as that gives us a chance to mix the oat sheaves and the sunflowers direct in the pit. It keeps the used end perpendicular, but the ensuing freezing of the exposed ensilage does not lead to any considerable amount of freezing. We have had 25 degrees below zero so far, and it has not been considered worth while to cover up the end from which we are feeding.

Several loads of silage from the end was spoiled and hauled away. A layer of sheaves next to the sunflowers is slightly mouldy, but still eatable. The sheaves were apparently too dry at the time they were ensiled and should have been mixed with the sunflowers in order to take up surplus juice from them, or else wetted.

We estimate the cost of filling and cutting to be about \$1.50 per ton. The sunflowers were cut with the tower which left them spread over the ground. This entails a great waste of time in gathering them up. Next year I intend, by some means or other, to bunch them. At the present time we are removing the silage in pails, about one or two pails per head twice a day. The outside cattle are fed on a wooden feeding table. The inside cattle are fed in the manger. Young and old, they are very keen for it."—Atwater, Sask.

Silage 95 Per Cent. Good

"My silo is at the back of my barn, my barn being 28 x 32 with eight feet doors at each end, and as I always keep a straw shed the width of my barn and 11 feet wide and only use one door for the stock, I dug this straw shed out, making a hole 27 feet long, ten feet wide at top and nine feet wide at bottom and ten feet deep. I filled it with about 60 per cent. sunflowers and 40 per cent. corn. I used a Cockshutt cutting box and a six-horse power engine. I stayed in the silo myself and spread and tramped it the best I could, but don't think I tramped it enough as it settled about four feet after it was filled.

The only roof over it is a straw roof over the shed about ten feet, about the top of the silo. I do not keep the end of the silo which I am feeding from covered, as it is not necessary. My silage (December) is still warm and the weather has been 35 degrees below and has not frozen it yet enough to bother. I use it straight across, taking two or three inches off one half one day and off the other half the next day. I get the feed out in a wash tub, using a step ladder to get up from the bottom of the silo.

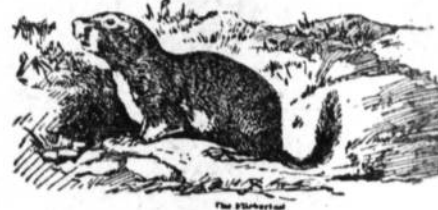
When I finished cutting sunflowers and corn I cut enough of green oats to cover the sunflowers and corn six or eight inches deep, and put about a foot of flax straw over that again. The oats which I used as a covering are spoilt, but the sunflowers and corn are good right up to the top. I boarded the sides and ends of silo with common board and before I filled it I took two-by-four pieces and sunk them in the walls and nailed boards to them. When I finished filling silo I noticed places where there were spaces between the boards and walls so I took water and mixed it with dirt thin enough so it would run down between the boards and wall. What silage I have used 95 per cent. of it is good right up to the boards.

At the bottom of the silo I have about two or three inches of juice which I pour over hay and straw, the cattle all eat it and like it. The only objection I have of the trench silo is the inconvenience of taking it out, but that can be improved on. Next year, if possible, I intend digging a pit silo about 15 feet deep and 12 feet across and cementing it and putting about the same amount above ground, as I think there is too much space open to the air in a trench silo. —Limerick, Sask.

Easy Now to Rid Your Farm of Gophers

Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist
Kills Every Gopher Within
a Week's Time

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farms in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of Dr. E. R. Alexander, a chemist who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular food but means quick, sure death to gophers and can be safely used in places where it is dangerous to put out poison.



This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Killer, is used in addition to strychnin poison. The strychnin is put in the gopher tunnels in the usual manner, using cut sweet potatoes for bait. This kills part of the gophers, but every farmer knows that poison won't kill them all and the gophers that are left alive multiply again very rapidly. By the use of the virus, however, all the gophers are killed which cannot be reached by poison. The disease is pathogenic gophers only can catch it.

The virus is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Virus Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all—therefore it can be spread around anywhere without the slightest danger.

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Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

The Peculiar Value of Beef Animals That Milk Profitably in the Present Stage of Western Canada's Development—By Prof. G. E. Day

THOUGH it is difficult to understand why, there seems to be considerable confusion in the minds of people in general as to the meaning of the term "dual purpose" when applied to cattle. One writer in the agricultural press goes so far as to make the following statement: "The term implies that two functions are perfected (or as nearly perfected as we can expect in this imperfect world) in one animal, and that is not possible."

Apparently, this writer is merely setting up a man of straw for the satisfaction he gets in knocking him down again. Surely, any person with a moderate working knowledge of the English language knows that the term "dual" is derived from the Latin word meaning two, so that instead of dual purpose, it would be quite in order to use the term "two purpose" and give the same meaning. There is nothing in the term dual purpose or two purpose to imply that two functions are equally well developed, but it does mean that the two functions exist in the one animal in a sufficiently marked degree to cause that animal to differ from one which is suitable for a single purpose only. Dual purpose does not mean equal purpose, as many people seem to suppose. It simply means, as stated before, two purpose, and perhaps the term "two purpose" would be a more satisfactory one than the other.

The Primary Qualification

It may well be asked just here, what is a dual-purpose cow, and the following is submitted as a definition: A dual-purpose cow is one which will give enough milk to make it worth while to milk her, which will produce steers that meet the demands of the feeder, the butcher, and the consumer, and which, when her days of usefulness are over, will furnish an acceptable carcass of beef. Another definition which probably meets the ideas of Shorthorn breeders is as follows: A dual-purpose

cow is a beef cow which gives enough milk to make it profitable to milk her.

It will be noted in both of these definitions that beef is the primary object in this class of cattle, milk production being secondary. An animal which will not itself make a first-class carcass of beef has no right to be called a dual-purpose animal, and a cow which may be

of ideal beef form but which gives so little milk that it would be a waste of time to milk her, is not a dual-purpose animal. The idea in the minds of Shorthorn breeders in regard to dual-purpose cattle is that first of all they must be satisfactory beef cattle, and added to that there must be a reasonable flow of milk.

Extremes Within the Breed

The amount of milk produced by

dual-purpose Shorthorns varies exceedingly, and we find some cows which give barely enough milk to entitle them to be called dual purpose; while, on the other hand, we have cows which have made records which would be a credit to members of the dairy breeds,

the most notable of Canadian records being that of Melody 7th, who produced 21,722 pounds of milk and 863 pounds of fat in 365 days.

Melody 7th is an extreme case, and, no doubt, it would not be wise to run after these very high records, but the writer has seen Melody 7th and is convinced that she would have been capable

of producing a really desirable steer from a feeder's and consumer's standpoint. Therefore, though Melody 7th runs to the extreme in milk production, she is still entitled to be called a dual-purpose cow. In her case, however, milk production was developed to an extent that is possibly not advisable in a dual-purpose breed. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle should insist upon beef first, with a reasonable amount of milk accompanying it.

It might be asked, what proof is there that a dual-purpose or milking Shorthorn can produce steers which meet the demand of the public. Many instances might be given, but there are a few which have appeared upon such notable occasions that they are of special interest, and a few cases may be cited for example.

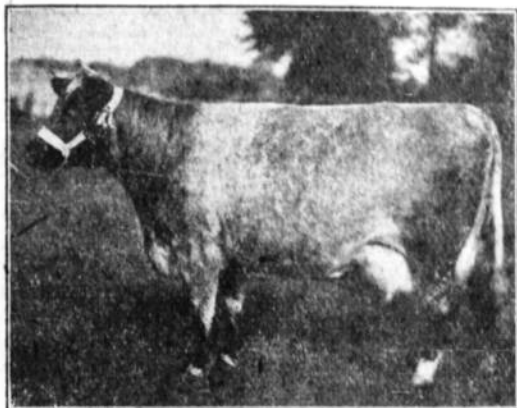
At the 1920 International Exposition, Chicago, a Shorthorn steer was entered in the carcass competition, his name being Lady's Lad. He had been a pail-fed calf, receiving whole milk for three weeks and skim-milk for nine months. In the carcass competition he dressed 64.92 per cent. and sold at 39 cents per pound to "The Fair" Store in Chicago. His dam was a grand-daughter of the greatest dual-purpose or milking Shorthorn bull on this continent, namely, Cyrus Clay, and his sire was a young bull very strongly bred along milking lines. This steer came from

one of the important milking Shorthorn herds in the United States.

Another steer on exhibition from the same herd was out of a full sister to the dam of Lady's Lad, and by the same sire. He sold on the Chicago market at 17 cents per pound, live weight, so that he could not have been a very inferior steer.

In 1921 a junior yearling steer, Pride's

Rival, was entered in the carcass competition at the Chicago International. His dam has a record of 8,137 pounds milk and 294 pounds fat as a junior three-year-old. This steer dressed 66.37 per cent. and sold at a price equivalent to about \$9.28 per hundred-weight, live weight. Another steer of milking Shorthorn breeding dressed 62.98 per cent. at the same show, and sold at a price equivalent to \$9.01 per hundred-weight, live weight.



Cherry Bud 6th

A real dual-purpose Shorthorn cow. There is room for an almost unlimited number of cows of this kind in Canada.



Baron's Pride

An English dual-purpose Shorthorn bull which has won many prizes. The picture demonstrates that a true dual-purpose Shorthorn bull is not a leggy, skinny, slab-sided animal. A bull which does not look like a real Shorthorn is not a dual-purpose Shorthorn.

OVER THE TOP with the Dairy Herd IN 1923



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The necessity of a steady income on the farm, aside from what you MAY receive from your grain crops, is becoming more and more apparent to the farmers of Western Canada every year. The dairy herd provides this steady income the year round and is not affected by hail, frost or dry weather. Foster, the weather man, is predicting another dry year for a large section of the farming districts of North America. Play safe, milk more cows in 1923 and be independent of grain crop successes or failures.

BANKING ON A DAIRY HERD—By A. Elson, Marshall, Sask.

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	1920	1921	1922
June	\$136.45	\$ 76.36	\$101.01
July	166.45	88.45	104.79
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November	95.70	54.09	
	\$827.05	\$469.27	

Milking a few cows is a means of keeping down the store bills as well as the source of a little ready cash for other purposes. This sure income is handy at all times, and particularly so if the crops happen to be hard hit, as they often are, by hail, frost or dry weather.—Canadian Bank of Commerce Farm News Letter, Issue of September 2, 1922.

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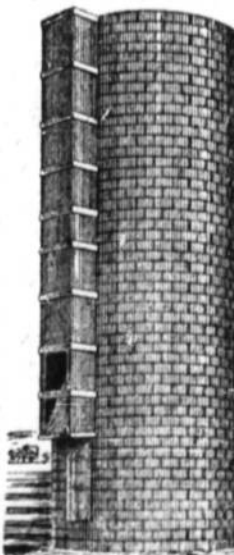
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Over 1 1/2 MILLIONS of Caragana, all sizes.
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 Over 2 MILLIONS of Poplars, Different Varieties.

and our stocks of all Hardy Shrubbery and Fruit Trees are in proportion.

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 Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actual needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk Y, HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

In 1922, the Donald Woodward milking Shorthorn firm showed a steer at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, which stood sixth in his class. This steer was slaughtered recently and dressed 66 per cent. Meat dealers, where the carcass was exhibited, pronounced it the finest ever seen in that section. The dam was a registered milking Shorthorn cow, and the sire was a son of General Clay, who has thirty-five Record of Merit daughters.

Very few breeders of this class of cattle have made any effort to exhibit steers, but it is evident from the cases given that when an effort has been made, steers of undoubtedly high merit have been produced, although they have not been given the advantage of having nurse cows, but in most cases have been fed upon skim-milk. There is a well known theory that milk production can be developed only at the expense of beef, but there is an abundance of evidence to show that a fairly heavy flow of milk is possible without any injury to the beef qualities of the animal, and practically every Shorthorn breeder will admit that his best milking cows are his best breeding cows.

In the Breed's Past

The late William Duthie, who was the leading Shorthorn breeder of Great Britain, recognized the importance of milk production, and the best breeding cows in his herd were almost invariably cows which showed evidence of being good milkers. Amos Cruickshank, who evolved, or at any rate fixed the type of the Scotch Shorthorn, discarded many otherwise excellent females for the simple reason that they were poor milkers, because he recognized the fact that a really useful cow must produce a reasonable flow of milk in order to be a profitable animal for the tenant farmer.

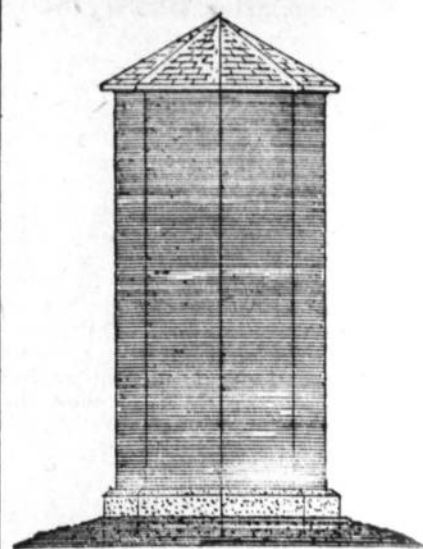
Thomas Bates, the great Shorthorn breeder of his day, milked all his cows by hand and kept records, culling out relentlessly all those which failed to come up to his standard in milk and butter production. Perhaps he was almost an extremist in connection with this point, but in spite of the fact that he insisted upon milk production, he was able to compete successfully in the show ring against cattle from herds where milk production was entirely neglected. These men did not call their Shorthorns dual-purpose cattle, but they were essentially breeders of the very best type of dual-purpose animals.

No person will be so short-sighted as to claim that there is not an extremely important field for strictly dairy cattle. They have a very important place to fill in this country, and in a certain field they are not competitors of the Shorthorn, or of any other dual-purpose or even beef breed; but there are many farmers in this and other countries who, through circumstances, inclination, or otherwise, cannot, or do not, wish to specialize in dairying.

At the same time, on most farms it is important that there should be at least a few cows producing milk, providing milk and butter to meet the requirements of the farmer and his family, and possibly furnishing a little surplus which serves a useful purpose in augmenting the revenue of the farmer. This is particularly true of those frontier districts which are, perhaps, distant from large cities; where stable equipment is not of the best, where the feeds available are not the most suitable for milk production, and where the animals are required to wander over a large range in order to pick a living.

Under such conditions, the purely dairy animal does not show to advantage, because in the case of the dairy animal the meat value of the calves, as well as of the cows, is very low, and if the farmer does not procure maximum returns in milk production he cannot handle this class of cattle profitably. On the other hand, the dual-purpose Shorthorn fits into these conditions exceptionally well, as the history of the development of this country has very clearly demonstrated. Though not fitted to produce the maximum flow of milk, at the same time the Shorthorn cow has fed the farmer's family, has furnished a surplus of dairy product—even though a very modest one—for the market, has produced steers which ran upon the range and developed into valuable beef

C.B. Silos



THE BEST

because it has the air space, which is a great aid in preserving the ensilage.

THE STRONGEST

because of its simple and strong type of construction, no hoops or rods to keep in adjustment, no shrinkage or expansion to take care of.

THE CHEAPEST

because any farmer can build his own; he has nothing to do but spike materials together.

We furnish material cut ready to go into place, with working plans and all information, or

We furnish a man to superintend construction, or

We will erect the silo complete.

Soliciting your enquiries, and will be pleased to quote prices.

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140 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both for \$23.75
 If ordered together.
 Freight and duty paid to any R. F. station in Canada. Hot water, copper tanks, double doors, double glass doors. See catalog describes them. Send for it today. Orders shipped from nearest Canadian warehouse. Our larger size outfit is a bargain, freight and duty paid.
250-Egg Incubator and Brooder, \$39.75
WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 226 Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

cattle, and when the old cow had finished her usefulness, she herself was fattened and brought a tidy return in cash from the butcher.

Each Has Special Field

At the present period in the development of this country, we have large territories, particularly in Western Canada, which seem to require the presence of cattle such as those described in the preceding paragraph. The special dairy cow is not a pioneer, she requires to be pampered and scientifically fed to get the best results. When she receives such attention at the hands of intelligent workers she is capable of showing a high profit from the food consumed, but when she is placed under pioneer conditions and has to rough it, she produces very little more milk, and in many cases less milk, than the ordinary grade Shorthorn cow, and she lacks the ability to give value in the form of steers or in the form of a carcass of beef when her career is finished. She has her special place to fill, but farmers who are not prepared to give the special attention which the purely dairy animal demands, would do well to consider carefully before taking up this line of stock. On the other hand, a breed such as the Shorthorn, even though some of the cows may prove a disappointment from milk production, will give a very important return from the standpoint of beef production, so that the farmer has a chance to cull his herd with a minimum amount of loss. Therefore, while the dairy cow may flourish in thickly populated districts, especially in the neighborhood of large cities, the dual-purpose Shorthorn is particularly suited to become a real friend in need to the mixed farmer, and especially to mixed farmers in the more remote or frontier districts.

Remodelling Old Barns

Order in Which Improvements Should Be Put In By the Farmer Who Contemplates Rebuilding His Barn to Accommodate Dairy Cows

LACK of capital is always one of the greatest drawbacks in a new country. Provided land is cheap, grain farming can be carried out with less capital than any other type of agriculture save ranching, and so it is that the husbandry in all pioneer lands in the temperate zone goes through the same cycle—grazing, wheat and then diversification. And critics in the older parts of Canada who have so much that is derogatory to say about the Western policy of "wheat mining" seem sometimes to lose sight of the fact that the course which has been generally pursued in these provinces has been as much a matter of financial necessity as a matter of choice.

A pioneer can commence grain farming on a fairly extensive scale with a few horses or oxen, housed in the rudest shelter made of mud and poles and straw. Wooden barns, built in most instances with the requirements of draft stock in view, follow in the natural evolution. But even on the well-equipped grain farm a proposed start in dairying raises the problem of getting together enough funds to provide a satisfactory barn, for in no other line of livestock endeavor is good housing so closely related to profitable operation. This should not be taken to mean that dairying should be left to those who can afford sumptuous barns; it is intended to mean that the dairy cattle should have the best housing on the farm, and that it pays to make haste slowly, keeping the herd down in size to what can be properly sheltered.

Possibilities of Remodelling

If the growth of dairying depends on the wholesale erection of modern barns, the prospects for advance would not be bright. But old barns can be fitted up to meet the requirements of light, cleanliness, warmth and ventilation. C. E. Thomas, of Lloydminster, has given a striking demonstration of what is possible in the way of barn evolution. Starting with a straw shelter fitted with a cotton front, he has gone through four successive stages until now he has one of the most modern dairy barns in Canada. His herd has kept pace with his building accommodation, starting with one pure-bred cow purchased for him by the late Capt. J. C. Smith, till at the time of our last visit he had a splendid accredited herd of pure-bred Ayrshires.

Most men will not choose to start from the beginning from which Mr. Thomas started. They follow the policy of housing their first few cows in the horse stable until a sufficient number have been accumulated to make it worth while remodelling existing stable facilities for special dairy use. A discussion of remodelling the type of stable common in Western Canada for the accommodation of dairy cattle is therefore in order.

Like a Modern Kitchen

From the standpoint of saving footsteps, the ideal arrangement of cattle in a dairy barn is to have two or more rows of cows head to head or tail to tail, one row on each side of a centre alley. A barn should be not less than 30 feet in width in order to accommodate a double row of cows. This will allow for a centre alley six feet

wide, alleys three feet six inches along the walls, mangers and gutters one foot six inches, and the stalls proper five feet in depth. Increases in width over 30 feet should be divided first to give two-foot mangers and then wider alleys. A greater depth of stall makes it more difficult to keep the cows clean. In some barns, however, the stalls are not all built the same depth. They are graduated from four feet eight inches at one end to five feet two inches at the other, and the larger cows kept in the longer stalls, and heifers put into the stalls at the other end. Widths over 40 feet should house three rows or more. Barns of excessive width do not lend themselves so well to conversion, because of the lack of sunlight in the centre and because they will be noisier on account of the steel and cement construction so superior in every other respect.

Overhead Storage

Dairymen have always been opposed to barns in which hay is kept over the cows, because of the claim that the air is dustier, the milk takes on odors from stored forage, and ventilation is not so easily regulated. In most dairy barns, however, this feature will be unavoidable. One way of meeting this objection for the man who is starting with a two-story barn of small dimensions is to make all additions in floor space in the shape of wings leading off the original building. When considerable addition in space has to be provided it is better to have two or more wings in different directions than to have one long wing. Barns in the shape of an L or a T have always been preferred by dairymen to long or to square barns, as they provide the maximum of light with the minimum amount of walking necessary to carry feed from a central place.

Before the coming of the silo, one-story barns would not have been practical, as all the loft space obtainable would have been necessary to hold the roughage necessary to carry cattle over our long winters. However, the silo provides a means of storing the maximum weight of fodder in the minimum space and makes possible the realization of the ideal with regard to no storage overhead.

Complete Plan First

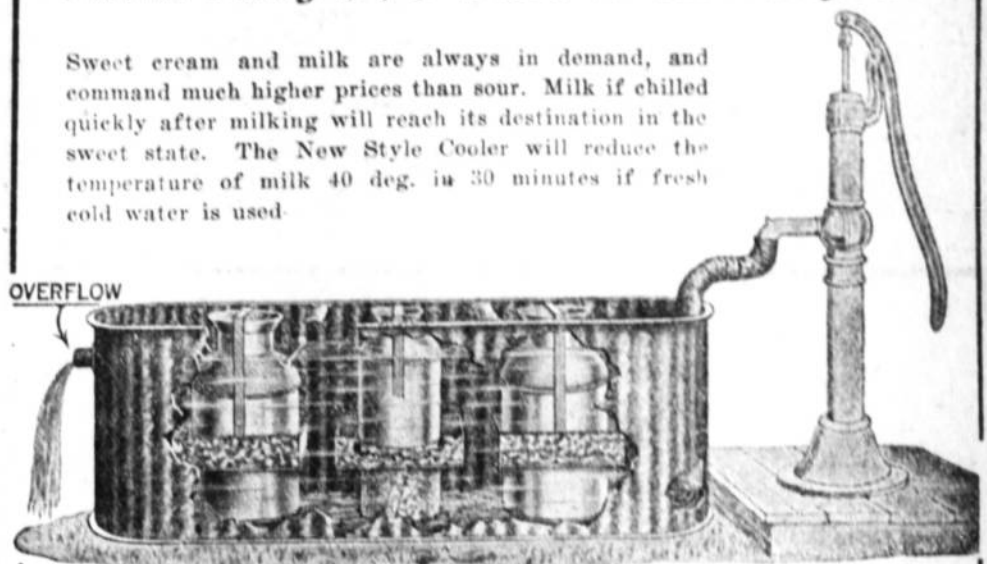
In the case of the man who wishes to remodel a horse stable but has not sufficient capital to do the whole job at one time, there is a fairly well established order by which he ought to proceed. I do not think there is any disagreement over the indispensability of concrete floors. There was at one time a prejudice against them, but on account of their incomparable cleanliness and durability, they have won a way into first place. If the builder of the proposed stable has no more money than what is required to put in a concrete floor, he should limit his effort to that, but before he lays one shovelful of cement in place he should have mapped out the whole order of procedure for further improvements and a good working plan of the finished job down to the last detail. It will save a tremendous amount of hard work and expense later on. Most of the best companies selling barn equipment are



An old horse barn which has been converted into one for the housing of dairy cattle. This owner very wisely made concrete floors and stanchions the first two items in his improvement scheme. Note the cheerful appearance due to the whitewashed walls.

NEW STYLE CREAM and MILK COOLER Means Many \$\$\$ Saved to the Dairyman

Sweet cream and milk are always in demand, and command much higher prices than sour. Milk if chilled quickly after milking will reach its destination in the sweet state. The New Style Cooler will reduce the temperature of milk 40 deg. in 30 minutes if fresh cold water is used.



Cold water enters the cooler by intake and is carried to bottom of tank, and overflow outlet is provided at top of other end, and water can be easily conveyed to your stock drinking trough in this way. The one pumping is utilized for both cooling the milk and watering stock. All coolers are provided with strong can holders, and extra rims for short cans to rest on. Stock Sizes are: Two-can Cooler, 2 ft. wide, 23 ins. high, 4 ft. long, weight 50 lbs.; Three-can Cooler, 2 ft. wide, 23 ins. high, 6 ft. long, weight 70 lbs. Larger sizes to your order.

The price is right, and your extra earnings will soon pay the total purchase price. Write to Dept. G today for full particulars.

We also carry a full line of Stock Water Troughs, Tank Heaters, House Tanks, Oil Wagon Tanks.

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Do you Know the Laws that Govern You?

The man who knows the law will save for himself endless legal fees, all sorts of annoyance, needless worry and expense.

Western

Canada Law

IS a digest of the laws of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
IS a complete and valuable book of reference.
IS written in clear, understandable language.
IS authoritative and the best book of its kind ever written.

Thousands of dollars have been saved the many farmers in Western Canada who have bought and studied this book. 600 Pages of clear and concise information on every point concerning Contracts, Sales, Notes, Agreements, Leases, Partnerships, Collections, Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Etc. It covers both Federal and Provincial Statutes, is printed in large clear readable type and bound in Red Cloth covers.

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work through-
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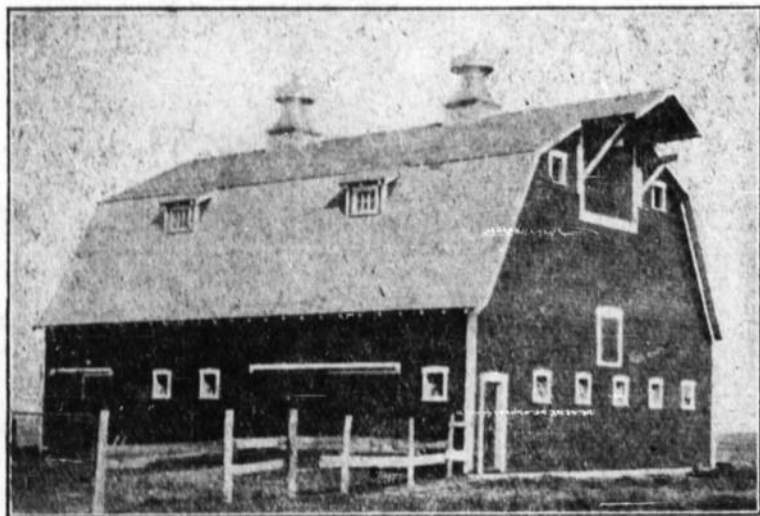
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Between machines in the dairy building—for making bins and divisions in the barn—for lining or finishing outbuildings—for making warm chicken houses—for cupboards, etc. Lamato goes up easy and is permanent—neither heat, cold nor moisture affects it—comes in sizes that cut without waste—and in grades that suit your job. Order it with your lumber bill.

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This Barn stands in Riverhurst, Saskatchewan

The cut illustrates one of the many we have supplied in Western Canada. The first step toward economical barn building is to let our local yard manager know your needs.

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**SHIP YOUR
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ESTABLISHED 1852

And be
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**FULL WEIGHT
CORRECT TESTS
24 HOUR SERVICE
SATISFACTION
EGGS—WE PAY CASH FOR STRICTLY
NEW LAID EGGS.**



only too glad to help with plans, at no expense to the builder, and without obligating him to purchase. Of course they know such a man to be a good prospect for business when he reaches the point where he can go ahead with his plans for improvement.

Second Steps

With a cement floor in place, the dairyman can put in cheap wooden partitions and stanchions and all the other paraphernalia necessary in the conduct of his business. These will last for a good many years, and are not like wooden floors, unclean and malodorous. As between tubular steel barn fittings and wooden fittings, the difference in cost, by the time erection is accounted for, are not as great as will be at first imagined. Steel fixtures do not obstruct the light to the same extent, they last indefinitely, and the stanchions do not impose the same irksome restraint on cattle as the less flexible wooden substitutes. The wood, however, is cheaper and quite serviceable during its lifetime.

The man who has a manure carrier will never again want to work without one. Of all the stable accessories it is the one next to the milking machine which has done the most to take the drudgery out of dairy farming. But for the man who has been wise enough to make his first improvement a concrete floor, it is possible to make shift for a while with a wheelbarrow.

It is a matter of debate whether a litter carrier or an inside watering system ought to come first in a scheme of progressive improvement. Some successful prairie dairymen who have the records of the weigh scale to back up their arguments would rather carry water to their cows in a pail than allow them outside to drink in cold weather. And surely carrying water in pails to a group of heavy-milking cows is just as arduous a job, if less unsavory, than the old methods of removing stable refuse.

The Bull's Well-being

The judgment of dairymen the whole continent over concurs in placing a value on steel pens for bulls. If it is laid down as one of the fundamentals that it pays to buy a good bull (and that is nearly the same thing as saying a high-priced bull), then it is worth while preserving that bull's health and temper, ensuring him longevity of life and serviceability. A close-boarded stall, where he cannot view other cattle, is a sure means of impairment. An open stall is not safe, and, by

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You cannot afford to go ahead and build or remodel without getting the BT Barn Book. It shows how to arrange the basement so that lumber will be saved in the joists. It gives diagrams and full instructions for erecting a plank frame which only costs half as much as the old way. It illustrates clearly how a simple, effective and inexpensive Ventilation System can be installed. It shows how much you can save time, labor, money and steps in caring for the stock. This information has saved farmers hundreds of dollars. It is beautifully illustrated by nearly 300 actual photographs, blue prints, etc., and it is a work of reference which you will use and keep. It is sent absolutely free to any farmer who will send his name and address and state when he expects to build or remodel.

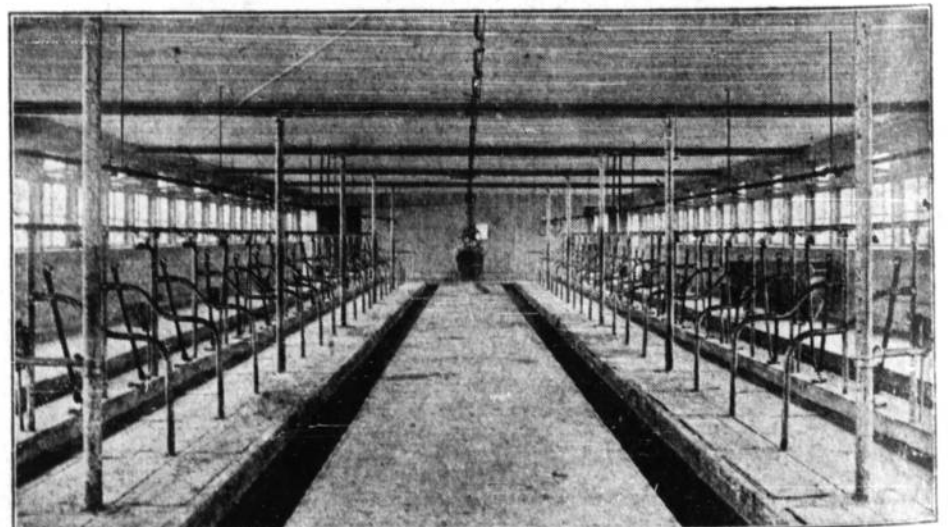
Clip out this ad. or send us a card, to-day.

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED
Department 0531 - Winnipeg, Man.

the way, it should be painted in red letters on the wall of every dairy barn regardless of the temperament of the bull in service at any particular time, "Beware of the Bull."

All dairy stables should receive a semi-annual coat of white-wash, but in the barn that has been converted it is particularly necessary. Apart from promoting hygienic conditions, a white wall makes a stable lighter, and rebuilt barn-always have more in them to obstruct light than those which are planned in the first place for their ultimate use.

While on this subject it might not be out of place to say that paint on the outside of the barn will pay for itself by adding to the life of the whole structure in addition to giving the place an appearance of thrift.



This is a fully-equipped, modern dairy barn, in which the stalls are arranged for the cows to face out. There is disagreement among dairymen as to whether stalls should be placed in this way or whether they should face in. Perhaps the latter is the most popular arrangement. The reasons in favor of the two are given below.

Face in:

1. You get the light on the business end of the cow.
2. You have better light for the greater part of your stable work.
3. You can see better whether cows' udders are clean or not.
4. It is easier to feed along a central passage, as the feeding of both rows can be done on the same trip. It also helps in the arrangement of the feedroom to have just one passage. Whether cows face with heads in, or out, each gutter must be cleaned separately, so no time is saved in cleaning the stable by having the cows face out.
5. Modern stable construction methods always make feed passages and mangers much higher than cattle walks and gutters. Therefore, when cows face in the central part of the stable is highest and the sides the lowest, since the gutters are near the sides. You have drainage towards the outside, which is easier to arrange than drainage towards the centre.
6. It is not well for cows to stand facing the light.
7. The ventilating system works better when cows are placed with heads in, as the outlet flue can be directly above their heads to remove the foul air.
8. Supporting posts, when cows are heads in, come near the head rail, at the narrowest part of the animal, and do not take up the room she needs to lie in.
9. There is less confusion in letting the cows in and out, as they have only one place to go to.

Face out:

1. Cleaning, milking and three-fourths of the work is done behind the cows. Therefore centralize cattle walks, not feed passages.
2. No danger of cows breathing into one another's faces.
3. Herd does not have to be divided in tying up the cows.
4. Cows are sized up from behind. The face-out arrangement shows up the whole herd at the one time.
5. Advocates of this arrangement say that when cows face in the manure from the gutters spatters on the walls.
6. This arrangement is best when desired to drive through the stable for cleaning.



Ayrshires at Home

These hardy Scotch dairy cattle are meeting with approval in Western Canada.

The Nickel-Plated Dairymaid

The Mechanical Milker Has Come to Stay

THE labor problem undoubtedly weighs more heavily than any other with men who are contemplating dairying. Next to the feed bill, labor is the biggest item in the dairyman's yearly accounts. The western "hired man" has a proverbial distaste for work on farms where cows are kept. There are two reasons. First, there is sometimes a tendency where only half-a-dozen cows or less are kept to regard milk production as only an incidental and the hired man is expected to do the same day's work as on other farm's and to do milking as an additional chore.

The other reason is to be found in the fact that on most western farms, dairying is in its infancy, and not enough cows are kept to make it worth while to invest in labor-saving machinery. Some of the tasks which cow-keeping imposes are regarded with special disfavor, and not least among these is hand milking, especially where young heifers with the agile feet and pugnacious temperaments born of semi-range conditions are continually in the process of being "broken in."

Nothing has done so much to make the hired man a convert of dairying as the milking machine. Many farmers, especially those who are not living in dairy districts, are still skeptical as to its practicability. No such skepticism concerning this invention exists in the minds of the men who have operated one or have had the opportunity of watching them at work. As a matter of fact, the mechanical milker has arrived, and there is no more doubts as to its serviceability when properly handled than there is about the binder or the threshing machine. A considerable number of makes are now giving satisfaction on western farms. As their merits become more widely advertised, an increasing number will come into use.

Depends on Operator

There are at least nine different makes of mechanical milkers working successfully on western farms. In a previous article in *The Guide* the operation of seven of these that had given satisfaction on Manitoba and Saskatchewan farms was described. To extend this list would simply be reiteration. The unanimous testimony of these practical dairymen after a test lasting in some cases seven years, was that in respect to efficiency and economy the new method was to be preferred. Not that all men do as well with a milker; failures are on record, but Prof. Larsen, of South Dakota, traced some of these failures which had been failures in the hands of certain men to their final owner, and his conclusions are by no means flattering to the first owners who could not get results. However, any man who can operate a gas engine should not find a milker beyond his mechanical ability.

Here are some of the questions which cow-owners ask most frequently in

regard to milking machines. Do milking machines injure the cow's udder? Do milking machines tend to dry up the cows? Is it necessary to strip the cows after the milking machine? Will the milking machine save enough time so that it will pay for itself? How many cows should a person own before milking machines pay? Is it costly to keep up the repairs of a milking machine? Is it difficult to keep the milking machine clean and sanitary? What is the cost of installing a milking machine? Can milking machines be installed and operated successfully in an ordinary farm barn? Is milk drawn by milking machines as clean as milk drawn by hand? What kind of a milking machine is the best? To some of these questions a clear-cut answer can be given. To some of the others there is considerable room for differences of opinion.

Does Not Harm Cows

Some of the early types of milking machines, which were not equipped with pulsators, did produce ill effects. Veterinarians have, however, repeatedly set the seal of their approval on the modern type of milker. At the University of Idaho and elsewhere veterinarians have had under constant inspection throughout a whole lactation period cows that were being milked by a machine and they report no harmful effects. The summary of a questionnaire, directed to many New York farmers, shows that on a majority of farms udder troubles were less frequently met with after the commencement of machine milking.

Contrary to the suspicion that mechanical milkers dry cows up, practical dairymen often assert that it lengthens the period of milk flow. At the New York Experiment station this matter was made the subject of close scrutiny and the report states that over a period of four years no difference could be detected in this respect between hand and machine milking.

With some types of milking machines the claim is made that stripping is not necessary. If the teat cups are left attached long enough most machines will milk a cow dry, but practical dairymen say that as milking nears completion, the mechanical milkers draw more slowly, and that it really saves time to remove the cups and attach to a fresh cow, drawing the last few streams by hand. It has also the practical advantage that the dairyman can more readily detect any abnormality about the cow's udder by the small amount of hand work that is required.

On Terms of Money

Now as to costs. A bulletin from the U.S. Department of Agriculture summarizing the results from 56 farms on each of which less than 15 cows were kept, states that the men with machines got through with their milking in 57 hours during the year. The men who worked by hand spent 92 hours out of the year on a three-legged stool. As the

The Peerless Hand-Power Milking Machine



The Peerless Hand-Power Milking Machine Solves the Milking Problem

It enables one pair of hands to do the work of four.

It brings to the small dairy farmer the same comfort and saving that the engine power machine has brought to the large dairyman.

It means More Milk—Cleaner Milk.

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SWIFT'S

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Offers a Solution for Increasing Your Profits in Hog Raising

BECAUSE—

It supplies the protein and phosphates necessary for compounding a balanced ration.

It develops bone and muscle in young pigs.

It matures a hog for market quicker than grain alone.

Cost is low as you only have to use one tablespoonful in each feed up to a half-pound a head each day, depending on weight of hog.

Those who are familiar with advantages of DIGESTER TANKAGE are using it regularly.

If you are interested, write us for further particulars and low price.

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The Flaming Dragon

*Weed, Stubble and
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Saves time and money in preparing land for seeding and does more effective work. How long does it take to plow under your **WEEDS** and **STUBBLE**? Burn them off and put a Fertilizer in the ground at the same time, using the first process of a new system of farming.

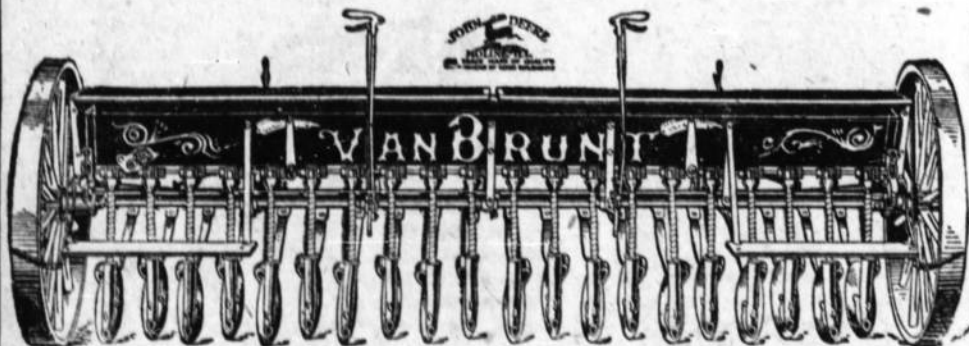
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The Van Brunt has almost reached its "Diamond Jubilee" as a leader in the field of grain seeding machinery, and its latest structural improvements make it a really perfect seeder. Not a kernel fails to find its true place in the seed bed if it is planted by a Van Brunt.

With the same uniform accuracy, Van Brunt will handle any variety of seed from alfalfa and flax to bearded oats, corn and beans. It will operate in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy soil without choking or clogging up. If the soil is in any condition to be seeded, a Van Brunt will do the job to perfection.

Fluted feed rollers force the seed out in continuous streams and each feed plants exactly the same quantity of seed. Adjustable gate at bottom of each feed cup regulates the throat outlet of feed for all varieties and different sizes of grain.

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VAN BRUNT LOW DOWN PRESS DRILL

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herd increases in size, naturally as one would expect, the comparison becomes even more favorable to the machine.

On 32 of these farms having herds of less than 15 cows, the mechanical milker effected a saving in labor of \$2.63 per cow per year. Over against this must be charged depreciation and interest on investment which just about swallows up the saving in labor. Then too, there is the charge for repairs, mostly rubber for rubber tubes, which worked out at twenty cents per cow per year. Evidently 15 cows is about the minimum sized herd on which a milker can be profitably used. Obviously though, there are several factors, particularly the size of the machine and the initial cost which affect a decision of this kind.

Like any other kind of dairy machinery or utensils, a milker must be kept clean. The time required depends greatly upon the type. Simplicity is a point which deserves considerable attention when purchasing.

Power requirements for different makes vary. Some milkers are sold which run by hand power. There are also foot power types sold in the United States. Most standard makes require from 1½ to 3½ H.P., depending on whether they are single or double unit systems and depending on the vacuum systems in use. There is a wide variation between various makes as to speed.

The man who buys a milker in these times does not have to take a chance. Even in this new field, he can hardly go to any of the larger cities without being in proximity of successfully operating machines of all of the widely advertised makes.

Prosperity Insurance

Continued from Page 7

presses, meat is partially replaced by vegetables in the diet. Nowhere, however, has animal food been entirely abandoned. Since the dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food from the grain and roughages of the farm, the increased consumption of dairy products is coincident with the increase of human population. This is one vital reason why dairying must continue.

"Of all the enterprises in which men engage, livestock husbandry is the most alluring and the most enjoyable. But livestock husbandry rests wholly upon mammalian life—life that depends upon mother's milk. In ordinary farming the milk of the cow is freely substituted for that of other animals in the nurture of the growing young. But this reason, important as it must be, is one of the least of the reasons why dairying must continue.

"The cow has been most appropriately designated 'the foster mother of the human race.' Childhood's dependence upon milk for its normal growth and healthy development is so absolute and so vital to our national welfare that dairy farming is rapidly coming to be the one indispensable industry. Textiles may be 'fabricated,' foods produced by 'synthetic processes,' building materials 'substituted' but 'there are no substitutes for milk. It is the one protective food in the human dietary.'

"Hence, dairying cannot be overdone and the dairy cow will never be replaced, neither in the nurture of the race nor the fundamental economies of the farm."

Co-operative Dairy's Successful Year

At the second annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd., held in Winnipeg, on February 27, the directors reported what must be regarded as a very successful year's work, considering the obstructions which have been put in the way of this company from its inception.

The directors' report, which was read by G. W. Tovell, states that the company has been able to clear up the loss incurred on the operations of 1921, to lay by a reasonable reserve, to pay seven per cent. interest on paid-up capital and in addition to declare an additional payment on cream, amounting to almost two per cent. of the price already paid. While the efforts of the past year in the direction of cream grading, it was stated, were not wholly successful the establishment of compulsory cream grading by government action is expected in the near future. The co-operation of the United Farmers during the year was cordially recognized and appreciation of their help expressed.

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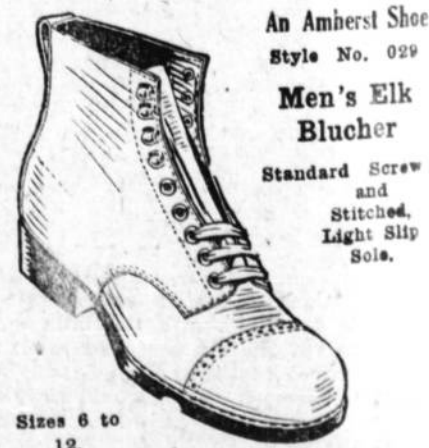
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Raising Dairy Calves

There is a problem with which shippers of whole milk have ever been confronted, namely, the raising of heifer calves at reasonable cost. The producer of whole milk realizes of course, that if progress is to be made, if his milk stock is to be improved and if his herd is to be kept free of disease then the raising of heifer calves becomes a necessity.

With milk at say \$2.50 per hundred, however, a "whole milk" calf will very easily run up a bill of \$60. Moreover there is the consideration of time and inconvenience which separating a small quantity involves and frequently the difficulty of disposing of a small quantity of cream.

With this problem in mind investigational work was commenced nearly two years ago by the Manitoba Agricultural College Animal Husbandry Department. The objects of investigation were two-fold:

1. To determine to what extent milk, either whole or skim, may be replaced by a meal mixture in the ration of young dairy calves.

2. To compare a home-mixed with a commercial substitute.

Data has been slow to accumulate by reason of having to confine the investigation to the relatively small number and infrequent arrival of home-bred grade heifer calves.

The plan of investigation follows:

1. Calves on arrival were placed in one of two different groups. (a) A "home-mixture" group. (b) Commercial calf meal group.

2. Calves were carried through until six months, during which weekly weighings were taken and all milk and meal consumed recorded. No charge was made however for other grain and hay consumed, which was in kind the same for all groups.

3. The composition of the home-mixture was as follows:

22 lbs. sifted ground	16 lbs. oil cake meal.
oats.	3 lbs. blood meal.
25 lbs. shorts.	1 lb. salt.
20 lbs. ground flax.	

4. Calves in both groups received whole milk entirely for the first ten days and the meal fed as a gruel gradually substituted thereafter.

Two ounces of meal as a gruel (1 oz. = 3 tablespoonfuls) was fed for about a week, and thereafter the meal increased by one-half ounce per day until the maximum of 24 ounces was reached, the whole milk at the same time being gradually reduced.

5. The gruel was prepared by mixing to a paste with cold water, then adding boiling water and allowing to cool. The amount of water added was at first one pound or 1-10 gallon, increasing by half pounds until a maximum of 12 pounds or 1-5 gallons was reached. By the time the calves were four to five months old the meal allowance was being consumed freely, fed dry.

The following prices were charged:

Home-mixed substitute	\$2.04 per 100 lbs.
Commercial calf meal	5.90 " "
Whole milk	2.19 " "

Result of Investigation to Date

Group	No. of calves	Av. total milk consumed in lbs.	Av. cost meal and milk	Av. daily gain of calves
Home mixture	5	418	\$13.74	1.62
Commercial	3	446	\$21.91	1.67

Observations—With two exceptions calves remained thrifty throughout, the daily gains being about .2 pounds above normal.

Two of the home-mixture group suffered a set-back from scouring for a time, but eventually developed into fine heifers. Compared with calves raised on whole and skim-milk the milk substitute calves did not, up to six months, show as much bloom and condition, but thereafter seemed to grow and develop in some cases equally as well and in all cases satisfactorily.

Conclusions

The results so far indicate:

1. That good dairy heifers can be grown on a relatively small quantity of milk together with a milk substitute.

2. The commercial calf meal and home-mixture were equally satisfactory, but by reason of the much higher cost of the former the net results were decidedly in favor of the latter.

3. Success in raising dairy calves by whatever method is strictly dependent on regularity of feeding, correct quantities and cleanliness.

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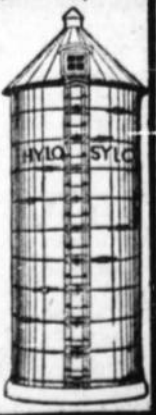
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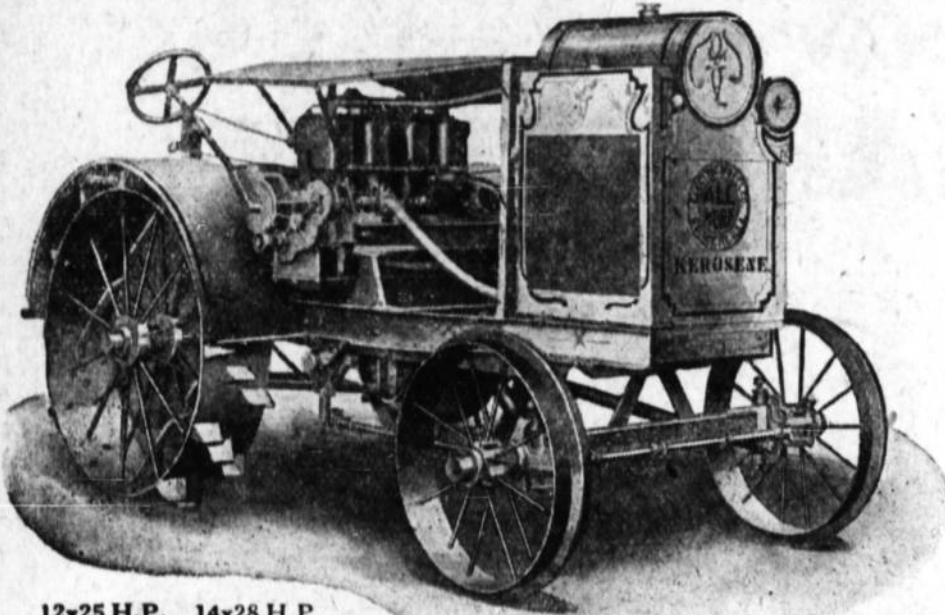
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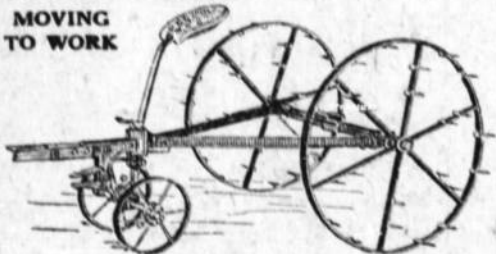


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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

How Nokomis Succeeds

Something for everybody explains the success of the Bannockburn G.G.A. in catering to the multitude. This, by the way, is real social service, and these are some of the essentials by which they accomplish their purpose, viz.:

Every man has his own job, and every woman too. The affair is advertised early to prevent any clashing and maintain local harmony. A hall is obtained big enough to take in all who come, and a program is put on to interest everyone, young and old. A good debate on a subject of interest to everybody in the district is their great drawing card, while an address by a responsible Central official is always appreciated. The Homemakers' Clubs are invited to feed the multitude; tea and coffee being supplied by a local restaurant. So much for the afternoon.

In the evening moving pictures are requisitioned at a cost of about thirty dollars, with a dance afterwards, at which some of the older dances are introduced for the benefit of the older people, while the left-over from supper is sufficient to provide the necessary refreshments. This is where the profits come in, a charge of 25 cents being made for adults and 15 cents for children.

Here are hints galore for other locals. Pick out what suits your purpose, and improve on it if you can. Our Nokomis friends may fittingly adopt the words of Shakespeare and say, "Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll deserve it"; and they get it.

Alingly and Provincial Politics

Alingly local has entered upon the present year with a prospect of revival of interest and an increased membership, according to the report of the secretary, J. C. Kidman.

The largest attendance recorded for some time listened to the report of the convention delegate. At the last meeting the views of Premier Dunning on the relation of the association to provincial politics were carefully considered, and while his sincerity in the matter was fully recognized, the meeting favored the formation of a provincial political organization, independent of the association, along the lines already adopted in the federal field. The plan of working through the locals was disapproved, and it was held that the first move must be the formulating of a platform which would express the ideas and ideals of the association.

Alingly has two members of which it is proud, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Belt, who are 78 and 76 years of age respectively, and who have consistently attended the meetings even in the most rigorous weather.

Cupar for Progress

In keeping with the interest of the farmers generally on the wheat marketing question, the members of Cupar local are contemplating a study of this problem at an early date, and have secured from the Central office a quantity of literature to help them.

As compared with the year 1921 the membership of this local for 1922 was lower by more than 10 per cent. The outlook for the present year, however, is good, as the local has already almost reached the standard for 1922, while a canvass is being organized for new members, and the hope of the secretary is for a roll of one hundred strong. There's really no reason why Cupar should not be among the centuries.

New and Revived Locals

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has been organized at Bigford, Sask., with 10 members as a starting point. The president of the new local is M. Vansvorner, with R. J. Cumridge as vice-president and Wm. Smith, a life member of the association, as secretary.

The farmers of the Merrington school district, at Kindersley, have decided to

organize a local of the S.G.G.A., and have appointed A. W. Doner as secretary.

The Keystown local of the S.G.G.A. has been re-organized with a membership for the year 1923 of 22 as a starting point. Robert Race is president. A question has been raised by the local as to the duties of the directors, and the organization department has replied pointing out that the directors should exercise a general oversight over the work of the local, and also give their personal assistance in every way, so as not to place too heavy a burden on the shoulders of the president and secretary. Team work must be the slogan of every local if success is to be assured.

For some time past the Bredenbury local G.G.A. has been defunct, or at least in a comatose condition, no communications having been received at the Central office from the local for a considerable period. With a payment of \$12 membership fees for the present year, the local again enters the active list, and will no doubt once more make its influence felt in the association at an early date. John Shearer is the local secretary.

There is a "stirring in the valley of dry bones." The members of the Steven local are realizing, along with others, the truth of the saying: "Where there is no vision the people perish." Re-organization is in the air, and J. J. Martin has been appointed secretary as a preliminary to its accomplishment.

The Prairie Heights G.G.A. Tramping Lake, Sask., is contemplating incorporation under the Agricultural Co-operative Association's Act. The members are also seeking information through the secretary, G. A. Summers, with regard to the formation of an egg circle. An order from this local for 50 membership cards indicates that they expect at least to equal last year's membership.

There are some Saskatchewan farmers, apparently from Missouri, who must be shown. Ernest H. Patrick, very appropriately appointed organizer for the Emerald municipality, therefore asks for something in black and white which he can show to those who are dubious as to what the association has accomplished. A number of copies of the pamphlet, *Why Should You Join?* have been sent him for distribution.

A. G. James, of Bateman, Sask., a constituency organizer of the S.G.G.A., intends to rouse his constituency to action with a view to increasing the membership of the association. He is getting into touch first with his municipal committeemen, and hopes after seeding to make a personal tour of the constituency. Good results will no doubt follow this action.

The secretary of Craven G.G.A. is determined that his members shall have full information on every phase of the wheat-marketing problem. Mr. Brown has asked for and obtained from the Central office copies of Mr. Crerar's address before the U.F.M. convention, Stewart and Riddell's report, and Mr. Dunning's proposals of 1915 and 1922. These should enable the members to study the problem from every angle.

Alberta

Debate on Prohibition

A debate on prohibition was the outstanding feature of a recent meeting of the Willow Hollow local. The debate, which was won by the negative speakers, was stated as follows: "Resolved, that the legislature of Alberta should forthwith enact laws to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or importation of alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes." The debate was followed by a program of dialogues, readings, etc., and dancing.

Co-operation of All

Lake de May local at a recent meeting discussed arrangements for holding a membership drive. A committee was appointed, also, to be responsible for getting material for debates and programs. Action in both cases was taken as part of an effort to bring the local to a greater state of efficiency. The secretary writes that: "It will be a slow process on account of hard times, but with the co-operation of every member we ought to accomplish a good deal."

U.F.A. Notes

In considering the financial position of the central organization, High River local decided that the best way to help reduce the deficit was to increase their membership, and it is expected that they will obtain a substantial increase for this year.

Kinnaird local closed their books for last year with a balance on the right side of well over \$100, in spite of the fact that they only collected from their members the Central office dues. This year, to make it still easier for the members to retain their standing, they are asking payment of only one dollar, and making up the balance out of local funds.

Lone Ridge local is another of those who expect to increase their 1923 membership over last year's.

New Locals

Stella was the name chosen for a new local organized in the Veteran district. Eighteen members signed the roll, and H. Rowell and W. J. Burfield were elected president and secretary.

R. O. German, director for Red Deer constituency, recently addressed U.F.A. meetings at Science Mound and Spruce Coulee, discussing organization methods for 1923 and organized marketing of farm products. A new local was organized at Spruce Coulee, of which Oscar Nermau and Alfred Hestness were elected officers.

Manitoba

Literature for Locals

The U.F.W.M. Central office has a supply of literature on hand for the assistance of those who wish to take up special U.F.W.M. activities this year. This literature includes the reports of the committee conveners given at the Brandon convention, the U.F.W.M. President's Address and The Rural Survey of Farm Homes. Any one of these will make a splendid study for a meeting and may be had free on application to 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg. Postage per pamphlet one cent.

Comments on the Convention

Letters received from many locals contain interesting comments on the annual convention. The following gives us a glimpse of the convention through the eyes of two women: "The convention was the biggest treat I have had for many a year. It was the first time my husband and I had been away together in 26 years of married life. It is hard among so many good things to refer to all, but Mrs. Elliott's paper on the Rural Survey was most interesting and very instructive. There is no doubt that many men had their eyes

opened to facts which they had never noticed before, and many women, too, who have become so used to doing without in times when there was no other way open to them have, no doubt, been awakened to the fact that they, too, are eligible for some of the labor savers that are now becoming matters of every day occurrences to many of our modern farmers' wives."

The other lady says: "I will just tell you of one thing to let you see how interested I am in U.F.M. work. Six years ago I was a professional nurse and thoroughly enjoying my work, as well as being an artist in oils. While private nursing ten years ago I concluded then that farm life was the best, purest and cleanest occupation in the world and I married a farmer six years ago. U.F.M. activities in this district did not appeal to me until I was sent this year as a delegate to the Brandon convention. It was a perfect wonder to me to learn of the large and splendid work that is being accomplished through the U.F.M. I am full of it. I came home with the determination to study and work, and that very night I arrived home what should be offered me but the leadership of the Juniors! I was delighted to accept the honor though I feel so incompetent to attempt it, simply because I have such little knowledge of U.F.M. work."

Bagot Anniversary

The Bagot U.F.M. local met in the Memorial Hall at Bagot, on February

27, to celebrate their 19th anniversary. This local was organized in 1904 in the day of "small things" and for 19 years has "carried on" with an unusual degree of success. It has maintained its membership keenly interested in all the activities of the association and has in a very large degree revitalized the community life of the district. This is a record that we think very few locals can surpass and Bagot is certainly to be congratulated on its splendid achievement.

M. G. Tidsbury, president of Portage la Prairie District Association, presided in his usual pleasing manner. A number of musical selections were very creditably presented and much enjoyed by the large gathering who insisted on encores to nearly every number. Mrs. S. E. Gee, of Virden, vice-president U.F.W.M., spoke on the work of the Women's Section, pointing out the value of the work undertaken and the need of full co-operation from all the locals of the association if the best results were to be obtained. She closed with a strong appeal for active support of the temperance forces in the coming referendum. D. G. McKenzie, vice-president of the U.F.M., spoke briefly, suggesting a few of the problems facing the farmers at present, that can only be solved by united action on the part of the farmers themselves. This very successful meeting was brought to a close by the ladies serving a "feast" of good things in the basement of the hall.

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Everbearing Strawberries, 15 for \$1.00
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 Red Rhubarb, very best, per doz. 1.50
 Caragana, 10 to 14 inches, per 100 3.00
 Caragana, 15 to 18 inches, per 100 1.50
 Maple Seedlings, 10 to 14 inches, per 100 1.50
 R. Willow Cuttings, per 100, 75¢; per 1000 6.00
 R. Poplar Cuttings, per 100, 80¢; per 1000 7.00
 R. Poplar, good roots, 2 ft., per doz. .90
 R. Willow, good roots, 3 ft., per doz. .90
 Transcendent Crab, 2 ft., each .40
 Hardy Hybrid Apples, 2 ft., each .40
 Native Wild Plum, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., per 8 1.00
 Hybrid Plums (Sapa), 3 ft., each .75
 Honeyuckles, Lilacs and Peonies .50
 Lilacs and Honeyuckles, 2 ft., each .25
 Virginian Creeper and Iris .20
 Everbearing Strawberries planted this spring give a heavy crop all this summer. Lovely big red berries, but you must pull all bloom up to June 25th. These plants have fine roots, off new land.
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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Status of Wheat Board

The Editor.—The Open Forum in The Guide of February 28 contains a letter from W. D. Trego upon the matter of the wheat board being a corporate or a non-corporate body. He states that under the legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament at the session a year ago the wheat board was made a corporate body "which would bring it under the jurisdiction of the courts and make it subject to injunctions" and that the effect of this was to give an opportunity to opponents of the board to tie it up in the courts and prevent it functioning. He states further that he did not blame me but the Dominion Parliament that passed the legislation, and that in undertaking to defend the legislation I did not convince him that the wheat board would be of any use so constituted.

I am not clear as to what Mr. Trego refers to in this respect. I know that this objection was urged to the wheat board legislation a year ago and was given as a reason why some of those approached at that time did not undertake its management. Such a view, however, shows a complete misunderstanding of the situation. Whether the wheat board was a corporate body or not does not matter as far as injunction proceedings are concerned, for injunction proceedings through the courts could just as readily and easily be taken against the individuals operating the board as against it if it were a corporate body, and this fact is beyond any question. That is, the board, whether operating as a corporate body or as individuals, would be subject to injunction, if any ground existed for such action. It is regrettable that those who have been strong advocates of the wheat board have not been frank with the farmers of Alberta and the other provinces, in placing the plain straight facts of the matter before them. Whether the board was a corporate body or not mattered not one fig as far as actions in the courts were concerned.

Moreover, the suggestion made by Mr. Trego, and by others as well, that the wheat board should be above the courts of the land is a most dangerous one. The farmers of Western Canada will never advance their real interests by suggestions of this kind. On many economic questions of vital interest to them they have a splendid case to present to the people of the Dominion. Is it wise, then, that that case should be prejudiced, by setting the impression abroad that in the matter of the wheat board we wish to be a law unto ourselves, irrespective of the rights of any others? Such a proceeding is most dangerous and can only result in injury to the best interest of agriculture in Western Canada.—T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, Man.

S.G.G.A. Convention

The Editor.—The frenzy of disapproval and criticism in which the party press is indulging at the expense of the farmers' conventions, especially that of Saskatchewan, must bring a smile of content to the faces of those interested in the success of the farmers' organizations. That the "tillers of the soil" are at last awakening to the necessity of attending to their own business and that men of their own group are developing capacity to this end, is evidently causing advocates of the feudal system some sleepless nights; and not without reason, for never again will the farmers submit unprotestingly to being "farmed" for the benefit of other classes. The editor of The Guide struck a key-note when he said in Saskatoon: "There are no farmers in the Millionaire Club. The members of this club are the men who take up the grain business where the farmer lays it down," and the efforts toward co-operative marketing in the different countries prove that the producer is realizing this. The present financial condition of the growers of a 250,000,000 bushel wheat crop in 1922 has convinced the farmers that greater production alone is not the solution of their problems, and at the recent convention in Saskatoon there was evident a real determination to get at the root of the trouble.

One Western daily, which is notorious for its antagonism to the farmers' organizations, complains that among the 162 resolutions on the agenda at Saskatoon there was not a single one dealing with grain growing—surely a palpable attempt to rouse dissatisfaction among the members, as the paper in question is perfectly well aware that the S.G.G.A. was not formed for the purpose of grain growing. It was organized by a little band of grain growers for the purpose of securing better marketing conditions, and the amount of time devoted at Saskatoon to the discussion of grain marketing and the Hudson Bay Railway shows that the association is still true to its original purpose. The classes that get the "rake-off" can be trusted to see that production is increased and facilitated and the producers would do well to realize that more time spent on marketing problems, even at the expense of production, is their only hope of preventing the return of the agricultural group to its old status of serfdom.

The increase in lake rates to offset the advantage gained in reduction of rail rates surely proves that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the critics who complain of waste of time at the farmers' conventions evidently fail to realize that the association is different in its aims and broader in its vision than the agricultural societies; and that, after all, an improved standard of living for human beings is more worth while than an improved breed of cattle, worthy as that object undoubtedly is.—M.L.B.

A New System is Needed

The Editor.—There is, as never before, an expression of public opinion from Halifax to Vancouver that a crowd of things are economically wrong and an amazing outspokenness for reform is demanded from all classes of the people except the privileged interests—i.e., the private owners of the public resources and public utilities—in a word, monopoly.

Now, before any fundamental reform can be effected the government must remove the cause of economic wrong. It must displace the roots of the origin of the wrong. Where there are thousands of branches on the tree of evil it cannot be effected by a mere hacking at a single branch; it must

blow up the tree—the monopoly of privilege, the soulless, selfish, corporate interests that have taxed the products of labor and capital, through the putting up of prices, which is sheer theft. There should be no taxation of labor or its capital. Under the system of privilege the rich have always dodged taxation. When the people at large come to see that taxing labor and capital is sheer theft, Canada will be in sight of a salutary and far-reaching change towards honest government. Not till then can a national program to abolish monopoly, which is the only absolute economic reform, be transacted. The private ownership of public property and public utilities is rapidly breaking down. The land, timber, the minerals, fish, game and fuel, etc., etc., are the peoples' property, and it is the duty of the government to conserve and safeguard it for their use, and sooner or later it will have to be expropriated from the price-fixing clutches of monopoly. Some of our industries and railways are now bankrupt, and the partisan governments that gave us these monopolies are quite broken down.

So now we have got a Progressive group (in name) and in name only, unless it does the only real reform slogan—abolish monopoly.

Stop taxation of labor and capital and substitute the economic rent value of all our unimproved resources for revenue purposes, which could, if it should ever be necessary, be taxed 100 cents in the dollar on the assessed economic value.

The completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, a compulsory wheat board, a fair and just revision of the Bank Act, will of course carry with them great economic savings; but, in the long run, if monopoly is not abolished every precious cent will be gobbled up by our present or else new monopolies will be created, just as the Great Lakes' shipping ring absorbed most, if not all, of the reduction of 16 cents per bushel of lowered railroad freight rates which the Progressive group obtained last session. Farmers have paid a very high price for just one new monopoly, on one crop only. Is the rural population to perish while Messrs. Crerar, Forke, Meighen and Mackenzie King jest with the stealthy policies of Protection vs. Free Trade? It is nothing less than sheer madness for leaders to lose sight of their reason and common sense in this country of Canada where agriculture is the basic industry. If these leaders want to satisfy public opinion and the monstrous outcry for reform, then let them reduce the exudation and exhalation of fiddlestick-oratory at Ottawa (that has been agog ever since confederation) and extend and enlarge their energies, their reason and common sense, uniting under one purpose, one policy, one program, one national potential bill designed to abolish monopoly, for as things are in Canada life is a jest, and all things show it including the monstrous debt and excess of government and unbearable taxation.—Frederic Kirkham

Wanted—A Policy

The Editor.—At last we farmers are united and organized, we feel our position as the beasts of burden to society, not only in Canada but the world over. We have excellent leaders, honest and capable and enthusiastic, eager to do something—but the movement pauses uncertainly, we do not know what to do.

We have no policy that is worthy of the great organization, we have no supreme objective, therefore nothing but indefinite, indecisive action results, nor can we hope for results until we have settled on our objective and all are in practical agreement on the policy to be pursued.

There is one objective on which we all could unite. It is to systematically get rid of all the useless parasites that infest our country. Let us turn our party into the useful peoples' party and force our opponents into becoming the useless peoples' party. We farmers have been taught to keep accounts with our hens and cows and crops. Why should we not turn this most excellent and practical idea to account and open up a set of books between the government and every member of society, not keeping track of what money they happen to have, but of what useful work they attempt to do.

Our government railroads are now being overhauled by an expert, who will get rid of many dead-ends and simplify the management and cut out unnecessary trains and even pieces of track that can be dispensed with. That is, if our politicians will give him a chance.

Canada needs such an overhauling. We are infested with smart deadheads, useless lawyers, useless agents, hordes of middlemen and storekeepers, getting in each other's way and thwarting each other's efforts and living on the labor of the useful people.

The interests of the farmers are identical with those of the miners and the lumbermen and with those who work on the railroads, or any sort of useful people. Let us unite our forces to overwhelm our common foes, the people who do no useful work.

All this agitation for cheap money, grain boards, free trade, etc., is trivial. It does not reach the heart of the plague that is troubling Canada, which is that our country is infested with smart people who are of no more use than gophers.

Wake up, farmers! St. Paul gave you a most useful hint when he wrote, "He who will not work, neither shall he eat."—J. C. Harris, New Denver, B.C.

Duty and Sales Tax

The Editor.—Would you please let me know if it is within the laws of the Canadian customs to charge a person with a sales tax and duty on a parcel being sent from the U.S.A. to Canada for a Christmas present or birthday present, and whether the law in that respect is the same in regard to parcels being sent from South Wales to this country as presents. If they are liable to duty, how can they charge a sales tax on them, when they were bought outside of Canada, and, in the case I am referring to, was not bought at all, but was a home-made article. Still it was not allowed to come any farther than Moose Jaw until I paid the sales tax and duty.—Oscar Thomas.

If within the dutiable class, imported goods pay a customs tax and a sales tax upon the value of the goods after the customs tax is imposed.—Editor.]

Dairy "Reconstruction" in Alberta

Establishment of Official Cream Grading in Western Province Leads to an Immediate Improvement in Quality—By C. Marker, Alberta Dairy Commissioner

THE dairy interests of Alberta are this year engaged in the task of materially improving the quality and, therefore, the market value of our creamery butter. It is generally known that since 1917 there has been a gradual decline in the percentage of high grade butter manufactured in the creameries of the province, and that this state of affairs has been due largely to conditions surrounding the marketing of cream and creamery butter. What was to be done about it?

This question was fully and earnestly discussed at the Provincial Dairy Convention in February last, by representatives of all the dairy interests and later in the provincial legislature, with a view to finding a solution. It was realized on all sides that the economic importance of the steadily growing dairy industry, the geographical position of the province in relation to available markets and the character of these markets made it not only advisable but imperative that a united and immediate effort should be made to materially increase the percentage of high grade butter.

In order to attain this end a two-fold course was decided upon, namely, that the marketing of the cream produced by some 35,000 farmers in Alberta should be placed upon a direct patron-to-creamery basis and that the Provincial Department of Agriculture should, temporarily at least, assume the responsibility for the grading of the cream when it reached the creameries in the patrons' cans.

Steps Taken

The first point was covered by the legislature passing an amendment to the Dairymen's Act which had the effect of eliminating on the first day of May the

with the volume of cream production during the winter months.

The department has summarized the data obtained in connection with the creamery operations under the new arrangement for the months of May to September, inclusive, and the following particulars will be of general interest not only to the cream producers of the province but to others who are interested in the progress of an important and growing industry.

For these five months the provincial cream graders, stationed at forty-three creameries, classified 23,650,146 pounds of cream containing 7,985,503 pounds of butter-fat. This works out at an average test of 29.6 per cent of butter-fat. As to the classification of this cream, 29 per cent. of the butter-fat was contained in "special" grade cream, 38.3 per cent. was contained in "first" grade, 30.1 per cent. in "second" grade, 1.0 per cent. in "off grade," and 1.6 per cent. in "Table Cream." It will be seen from the figures just quoted that slightly less than one-third of the cream was graded higher than "firsts."

Quality of Butter

There has been a gratifying improvement in the average quality of our creamery butter during the five months under review over that of the corresponding period of 1921. In order to obtain a basis for comparison a summary has been made of the classification of the butter handled through the provincial butter grading stations at Edmonton and Calgary during the periods in question. The butter so graded represented approximately sixty per cent. of the total creamery butter produced and may be fairly taken as an index of the comparative quality of the whole production:

	1921	1922
Butter graded, pounds	5,102,195	5,496,131
Special Grade	8.3 per cent.	26.5 per cent.
First Grade, flavor score	30.0	34.8
First Grade, flavor score	39	18.8
Second Grade, flavor score	38	14.0
Second Grade, flavor score	37	4.4
Off Grade	1.0	1.5
	100.0 per cent.	100.0 per cent.

cream stations that had been in operation, thus bringing about the direct producer-to-manufacturer form of cream deliveries. The second point was covered by the Department of Agriculture entering into a formal agreement with each creamery operator to furnish an official cream-grading service.

This arrangement was made temporarily for a period of five to six months, but at a meeting recently held by the executive council of the Dairymen's Association and representatives of both the producers' and manufacturers' sections it was unanimously resolved that the department be asked to continue the provincial cream-grading service upon a scale in keeping

Anyone who is familiar with dairy market conditions will realize the significance of these figures and of the result that has already accrued from this very interesting demonstration in the field of "vertical" co-operation.

Cream Grading Endorsed

Both Saskatchewan and Manitoba have now endorsed Alberta's system of cream grading, so far as the dairymen's conventions of these two provinces are concerned. It is likely that legislation will be introduced by these two provinces along the lines of that in Alberta. Both these provinces abolished the cream-buying stations some two years ago.

Ensilage Crops for Northern Localities

Continued from Page 10

ensilage crops grown on spring plowing in 1922 gave the following results at Scott:

	Date sown	Stage at cutting	Yield per acre, green weight	Total weight dry matter per acre
Sunflowers	May 20	10% in bloom	6 tons, 1,349 lbs.	2,736 lbs.
Corn	May 21	Early silk	6 tons, 645 lbs.	1,972 lbs.
Oats and peas	June 11	Oats firm dough	2 tons, 1,693 lbs.	1,924 lbs.

The peas made but a small proportion of the mixture as they do not do well in dry years mixed with oats. The oats were not sown until mid June in order to prevent their becoming too far advanced before time of ensiling.

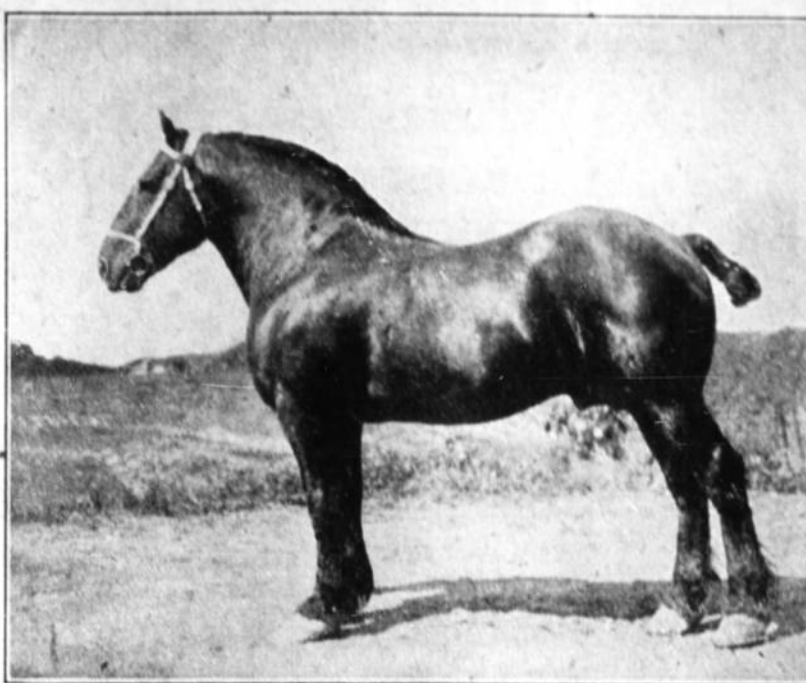
While it is not likely that Sweet Clover will be used for silage in the drier districts, it is quite possible that in the moister sections it may be used. In moist years it may be found a ready method for disposal of this crop when curing for hay is difficult.

Value as a Feed

Ensilage has qualities to recommend its use here in Saskatchewan. A crop of sunflowers can be obtained in the

flowers having such a long season to grow will make use of the moisture at almost any stage of development. Silage can be carried over in good, tight silos for as long a period as five years. Silage can be produced at a reasonable cost and in addition provides succulence that is so greatly needed in the rations used in the West. At Scott, steer-feeding experiments have proven sunflower silage to be worth from \$6.16 per ton to \$14.90, with an average return of \$10.12. This is for silage taken out and not based on the quantity put into the silo in the autumn.

Note—This article is from an address given by Supt. Tinline at the Agricultural Societies convention, Saskatoon.



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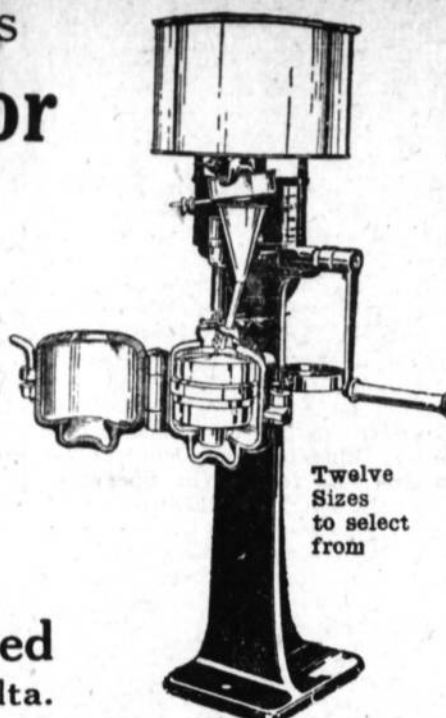
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No More Crop Failures For Me

Continued from Page 9

of a good producing herd, and watching that we are feeding as economically as possible, consistent with production, there are still many ways in which we can pass up our profit if we are not watchful. In fact I believe that I am correct in saying that no branch of agriculture involves so much minor detail as dairy farming.

Expenses must be kept to the lowest possible point consistent with efficiency and to this end we have found that the gradual installation of modern labor saving equipment has not only tended to take the work out which would have seemed like drudgery, but has paid for itself and lowered cost of production. The silo naturally suggests the feed carrier, the feed carrier suggests the litter carrier, and steel stalls with concrete mangers and floors prove indispensable. This all takes time and money, but our experience is that the cows will, if properly cared for, provide these conveniences themselves.

It should not be necessary to mention the fact that the cream should receive every care. The spread between what is known as table cream, special, No. 1 and No. 2 grades, is sufficient to warrant close attention to this very important detail, and our finished product must go on to the market in the best possible condition. A supply of ice or even plenty of cold water will be found satisfactory.

I have stated that strict attention to small detail is one of the essentials to success, and this applies very considerably to the care and attention which must be given to every piece of machinery used in transforming soil fertility into cream. Farm machinery of every description needs a great deal of intelligent care and attention, beginning with the plow and ending with the cream separator, and this last perhaps the greatest care of all, as the neglect of it, resulting in poor skimming, entails a loss not perhaps great at any one time, but when multiplied by twice 365 days means a considerable sum in the course of the year.

By-Products of Dairying

Now, while we think naturally of cream as the most important product of the dairy cow, we have always to remember that both the skim-milk and fertilizing value of the cow are very important by-products, without which the profits would be very materially reduced. The dairy cow and the hog have a very definite relation. The hog will greatly increase the returns from the cow by the utilization of the skim-milk in suitable quantities, and the dairy cow will permit of the raising of a fairly definite number of hogs, and more profitably than otherwise.

As to the ability of the cow to transform otherwise waste material into valuable fertilizer, let me say that I have burned practically no straw for the past ten years, only an occasional heap of fall rye straw. All other straw has been returned to the land, a fact which has justified itself particularly during the past three or four years.

In conclusion, let me say that I believe that the dairy cow is to play a very important part in agriculture in Manitoba, not only because of the immediate financial returns, which are sure, more so than in some other lines of effort, but the keeping of a fair number of dairy cows renders the possibility of disaster, resulting from crop failure, much more remote, as it permits the growing of a much wider range of crops, all of which are not likely to be injured by the same conditions.

The fact of growing feed crops, which are short season crops, admits of the better control of weeds, which, as is being generally recognized, has become an intensely vital question. The dairy farmer has a better opportunity to keep his land reasonably clean, while he will unquestionably get more remunerative crops, due to his rotations and fertilization. To my mind, the possibilities of the business are very great, and there are splendid prospects for the man who will enter this phase of agriculture and devote the necessary amount of time, thought and energy.

There are no substitutes for dairy products. Nature has not provided anything to take the place of the alchemy by which the mother, both human and animal, makes a perfect food for the child in which is found that mysterious something essential to health and growth.



Prize Wheat Land Plowed With OilPull

THE sweepstake prize for the best bushel of wheat at the recent Chicago International Stock Show was won by R. O. Wyler of Luseland, Saskatchewan.

Among other important factors in producing this championship wheat Mr. Wyler plowed his land with a 12-20 Rumely OilPull Tractor. He had the advantage of a tractor that is built to highest quality standards—that is a source of power to be implicitly depended upon—that has won the highest honors for fuel economy for many years—that reduces upkeep cost to a remarkably low point—that has an average life of ten years and over. These are important advantages for any farmer.

Mr. Wyler is located in the far north. Yet the experiences he has had with his OilPull are duplicated many times in every section of the country.

We have letters from the North, South, East and West—from farmers—giving their verdict of the OilPull.

Among these letters are some from your section—from home folks. They are well worth reading. They give the verdict of farmers—neighbors. We want you to read these letters. There is no obligation. Merely a note or a post card will bring them and a free copy of our new booklet on Triple Heat Control. Address Dept. M

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The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from last week)

Synopsis of Previous Instalments

Wallace Macpherson, an accomplished young dilettant, is supported in idleness by his Aunt Mary, who in return demands observance of her staid, old-maidish way of living. Wallie is a general favorite with all the women at the exclusive Florida hotel where he and his aunt are spending the winter, but the only girl who impresses him is Helene Spenceley, a newcomer to the hotel from a western ranch. She, on the other hand, is very contemptuous of Wallie and openly exults when Pinky Fripp, a cowboy friend of hers, just returned from overseas, rides a horse which has just previously "piled" Wallie. Her open derision makes him dissatisfied with his mode of living, and he determines to achieve something by his own effort and show Miss Spenceley how unfairly she has misjudged him. This leads to a rupture with his aunt.

CHAPTER VI

"Burning His Bridges"

WALLIE opened his eyes one morning with the subconscious feeling that something portentous was impending though he was still too drowsy to remember it. He yawned and stretched languidly and luxuriously on a bed which was the last word in comfort, since Mr. Cone's pride in The Colonial beds was second only to that of his pride in the hotel's reputation for exclusiveness.

A bit of yellow paper on the chiffonier brought Wallie to his full sense as his eyes fell upon it. It was the answer to a telegram he had sent Pinky Fripp, in Prouty, Wyoming, making enquiries as to the possibility of taking up a homestead. It read:

"They's a good piece of ground you can file on if you got the guts to hold it.—Pinky."

Wallie grew warm every time he thought of such a message addressed to him coming over the wire. Though worse than inelegant, and partially unintelligible, it was plain enough that what he wanted was there if he went for it, and he replied that Pinky might look for him shortly in Prouty.

And today he was leaving! He was saying good-bye forever to the hotel that was like home to him and the friends that were as his own relatives! He had \$2,100 in real money—a legacy—and his clothing. In his new-born spirit of independence he wished that he might even leave his clothes behind him, but he had changed his mind when he had figured the cost of buying others.

His aunt had taken no notice of Wallie's preparations for departure. The news of the rupture had spread quickly, and the sympathies of the guests were equally divided. All were agreed, however, that if Wallie went West he would soon have enough of it and be back in time to go South for the winter.

Helene Spenceley had left unexpectedly upon the receipt of a telegram, and it was one of Wallie's favorite speculations as to what she would say when she heard he was a neighbor—something disagreeable, probably.

With the solemnity which a person might feel who is planning his own funeral, Wallie arose and made a careful toilet. It would be the last in the room that he had occupied for so many summers. The hangings were handsome, the chairs luxurious, and his feet sunk deep in the nap of the velvet carpet. The equipment of the white, commodious bathroom was perfection, and no article of furniture was missing from his bedroom that could contribute to the comfort of a modish young man accustomed to every modern convenience.

As Wallie took his shower and dusted himself with scented talcum and applied the various lotions and skin-foods recommended for the complexion, he wondered what the hotel accommodations would be like in Prouty, Wyoming. Not up to much, he imagined, but he decided that he would duplicate this bathroom in his own residence as soon as he had his homestead going. Wallie's knowledge of Wyoming was gathered chiefly from an atlas he had borrowed from Mr. Cone. The atlas stated briefly that it contained 97,890 square miles, mostly arid, and a population of 92,531. It gave the impression that the editors themselves were hazy on Wyoming, which very likely was the truth, since it had been published in Mr. Cone's

childhood when the state was a territory.

What the atlas omitted, however, was supplied by Wallie's imagination. When he closed his eyes he could see great herds of cattle—his—with their broad backs glistening in the sunshine, and vast tracts—his also—planted in clover, oats, barley, or whatever it was they grew in the country. For diversion, he saw himself scampering over the country on horseback on visits to the friendly neighbors, entertaining frequently himself and entertained everywhere. As for Helene Spenceley—she would soon learn the manner of man she had belittled!

This frame of mind was responsible for the fact that when he had finished dressing and gone below he spoke patronizing to Mr. Appel, who paid an income tax on fourteen million.

It was a wrench after all—the going—and the fact that his aunt did not relent made it the harder. It was the first time he had ever packed his own boxes and decided upon the clothes in which he should travel. But she sat erect and unyielding at the far end of the veranda while he was in the midst of a sympathetic leave-taking from the guests of The Colonial. There were tears in Mrs. Budlong's eyes when she warned him not to fall into bad habits, and Wallie's were close to the surface when he promised her he would not.

"Aw—you'll be back when it gets cold weather," said Mr. Appel.

"I shall succeed or leave my bones in Wyoming!" Wallie declared, dramatically.

Mr. Appel snickered: "They'll help fertilize the soil, which I'm told needs it." His early struggles had made Mr. Appel callous.

Miss Macpherson, looking straight ahead, gave no indication that she saw her nephew coming.

"Will you say good-bye to me, Aunt Mary?"

She appeared not to see the hand he put out to her.

"I trust you will have a safe journey, Wallace." Her voice was a breath from the Arctic.

He stood before her a moment feeling suddenly friendless. "This makes me very unhappy, Aunt Mary," he said, sorrowfully.

Since she did not answer, he could only leave her, and her failure to ask him to write hurt as much as the frigidity of the leave-taking.

The motor-bus had arrived and the chauffeur was piling his luggage on top of it, so, with a final handshape, Wallie said good-bye, perhaps forever, to his friends at The Colonial.

CHAPTER VII

His "Gat"

"How much 'Jack' did you say you got?" Pinky, an early caller at the Prouty House, sitting on his heel with his back against the wall, awaited with evident interest an answer to this pointed question. He explained further in response to Wallie's puzzled look: "Kale—dinero—the long green—money."

"Oh," Wallie replied, enlightened, "about \$1,800." He was in his blue silk pajamas, sitting on the iron rail of his bed—it had an edge like a knife-blade.

There was no resemblance between this room and the one he had last occupied. The robin's egg-blue alabastine had sealed, exposing large patches of plaster, and the same thing had happened to the enamel of the wash-bowl and pitcher—the dents in the latter leading to the conclusion that upon some occasion it had been used as a weapon.

A former occupant who must have learned his art in the penitentiary had knotted the lace curtains in such a fashion that no one ever had attempted to untie them, while the prison-like effect of the iron bed, with its dingy pillows and counterpane and sagging middle, was such as to throw a chill over the spirits of the happiest traveller.

Pinky's arrival had cheered him wonderfully. Now when that person

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observed tentatively that \$1,800 was "a good little stake," Wallie blithely offered to count it.

"You got it with you?" Wallie nodded.

"That's chancey," Pinkey commented. "They's people in the country would stick you up if they knowed you carried it."

"I should resist if anyone attempted to rob me," Wallie declared as he sat down on the rail gingerly with his bulging wallet.

"What with?" Pinkey enquired, humorously.

Wallie reached under his pillow and produced a pearl-handled revolver of 32 calibre.

"Before leaving I purchased this pistol."

Pinkey regarded him with a pained expression.

"Don't use that dude word, feller. Say 'gun,' 'gat,' 'six-shooter,' anything, but don't ever say 'pistol' above a whisper."

A little crest-fallen, Wallie laid it aside and commenced to count his money. Pinkey, he could see, was not impressed by the weapon.

"Yes, eighteen hundred exactly. I spent \$250 purchasing a camping outfit."

Pinkey looked at him incredulously. He was thinking of the frying-pan, coffee-pot and lard-kettle of which his own consisted. He made no comment, however, until Wallie mentioned his portable bath-tub, which, while expensive, he declared he considered indispensable.

"Yes," Pinkey agreed, drily, "you'll be needin' a portable bath-tub something desperate. I wisht I had one. The last good wash I took was in Crystal Lake, the other side of Bear-tooth Mountain. When I was done I stood out till the sun dried me, then brushed the mud off with a whisk-broom."

"That must have been uncomfortable," Wallie observed, politely. "I hope you will feel at liberty to use my tub whenever you wish."

"That won't be often enough to wear it out," said Pinkey, candidly. "But you'd better jump into your pants and git over to the land office. We want to nail that 160 before some other 'Scissor-bill' beats you to it."

Under Pinkey's guidance Wallie went to the land office, which was in the rear of a second-hand store kept by Mr. Alvin Tucker, who was also the land commissioner.

Mr. Tucker had been blacking a stove and had not yet removed the traces of his previous occupation, so when Pinkey introduced him his hand was of a color to make Wallie hesitate for the fraction of a second before taking it.

Mr. Tucker hiring a man of great good nature took no offence, although he could scarcely fail to notice Wallie's hesitation; on the contrary, he enquired with the utmost cordiality:

"Well, gents, what can I do for you this morning?" His tone implied that he had the universe at his disposal, and he also looked it as he tipped back his swivel chair and regarded them.

"He wants to file on the 160 on Skull Creek that Boise Bill abandoned," said Pinkey.

Tucker's gaze shifted. "I'm not sure it's open to entry," he replied, hesitatingly.

"Yes, it is. His time was up a month ago and he ain't even fenced it."

"You know he's quarrelsome," Tucker suggested. "Perhaps it would be better to ask his intentions."

"He ain't none," Pinkey declared bluntly. "He only took it up to hold for Canby and he's never done a lick of work on it."

"Of course it's right in the middle of Canby's range," Tucker argued, "and you can scarcely blame him for not wanting it homesteaded. Why don't you select a place that won't conflict with his interests?"

"Why should we consider his interests? He don't think of anybody else's when he wants anything," Pinkey demanded.

"Your friend bein' a newcomer, I thought he wouldn't want to locate in the middle of trouble."

"He can take care of himself," Pinkey declared, confidently; though, as they both glanced at Wallie, there seemed nothing in his appearance to

justify his friend's optimism. He looked a lamb-like pacifist as he sat fingering his straw hat diffidently.

Tucker brought his feet down with the air of a man who had done his duty and washed his hands of consequences; he prepared to make out the necessary papers. As he handled the documents he left fingerprints of such perfection on the borders that they resembled identification marks for classification under the Bertillon system, and Wallie was far more interested in watching him than in his intimation that there was trouble in the offing if he made this filing.

He paid his fees and filled out his application, leaving Tucker's office with a new feeling of importance and responsibility. One hundred and sixty acres was not much of a ranch as ranches go in Wyoming, but it was a beginning.

As soon as they were out of the building, Wallie enquired casually:

"Does Miss Spenceley live in my neighborhood?"

"Across the mounting!" Which reply conveyed nothing to Wallie. Pinky added: "I punch cows for their outfit."

"Indeed," politely. Then, curiosity consuming him, he hazarded another question:

"What did she say when she heard I was coming?"

"She laughed to kill herself." Pinky seldom lied when the truth would answer.

In the meantime, Tucker, in guarded language, was informing Canby of the entry by telephone. From the sounds which came through the receiver he had the impression that the land baron was pulling the telephone out by the roots in his exasperation at the negligence of his hireling whom he had supposed had done sufficient work to hold it.

"I'll attend to it," he answered.

Tucker thought there was no doubt about that, and he had a worthy feeling of having earned the yearly stipend which he received from Canby for these small services.

"We'd better sift along and git out there," Pinky advised when they were back at the Prouty House.

"Today?"

"You bet you! That's no dream about Boise Bill bein' ugly, and he might try to hold the 160 if he got wind of your filing."

"In that event?"

"In that event," Pinky mimicked, "he's more'n likely to run you off, unless you got the sand to fight fer it. That's what I meant in my telegram."

"Oh," said Wallie, enlightened. "Sand" and—"er"—intestines are synonymous terms in your vernacular?"

Pinky stared at him.

"Say, feller, you'll have to learn to sling the buckskin before we can understand each other. Anyhow, as I was sayin', you got a good proposition in this 160 if you can hold it."

"If I am within my rights I shall adhere to them at all hazards," declared Wallie, firmly. "At first, however, I shall use moral suasion."

"Can't you say things plainer?" Pinky demanded, crossly. "Why don't you talk United States? You sound like a Fifth Reader. If you mean you aim to argue with him, he'll knock you down with a neckyoke while you're gittin' started."

"In that event, if he attempted violence, I should use my pistol—my 'gat'—and stop him."

"In that event," Pinky relished the expression, "in that event I shall carry a shovel along to bury you."

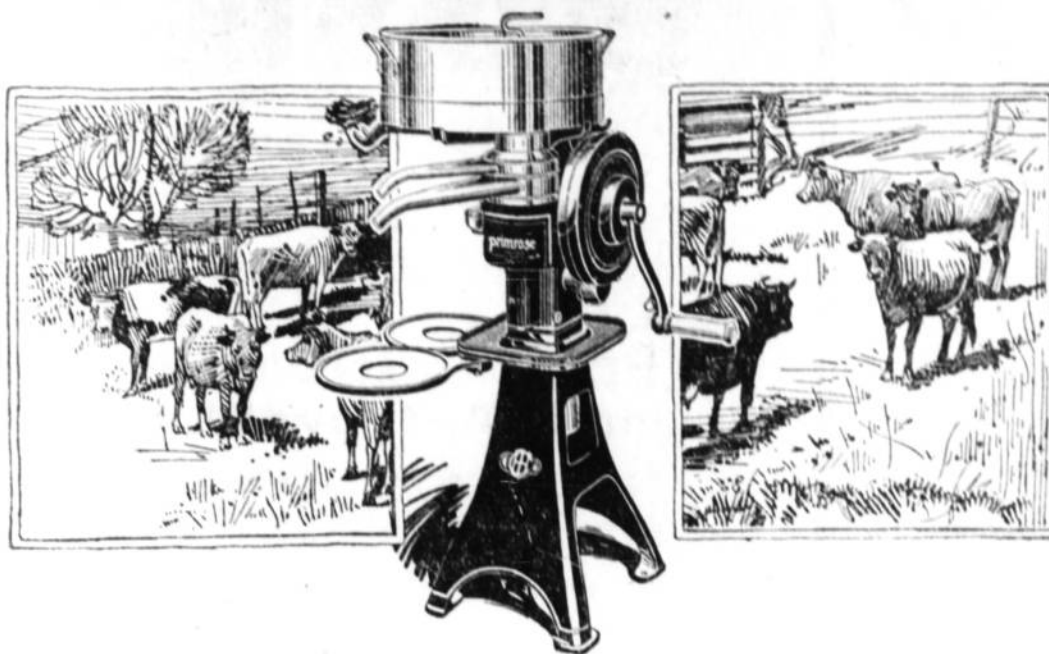
Riding a horse from the livery stable and accompanied by Pinky driving two pack-horses ahead of him, Wallie left the Prouty House shortly after noon, followed by comments of a jocular nature from the bystanders.

"How far is it?" enquired Wallie, who was riding his English saddle and "posting."

"Twenty for me and forty for you, if you aim to ride that way," said Pinky. "Why don't you let out them stirrups and shove your feet in em?"

Wallie preferred his own style of riding, however, but observed that he hoped never to have another such fall as he had had at The Colonial.

"A feller that's never been throwed



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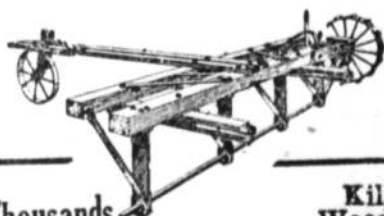
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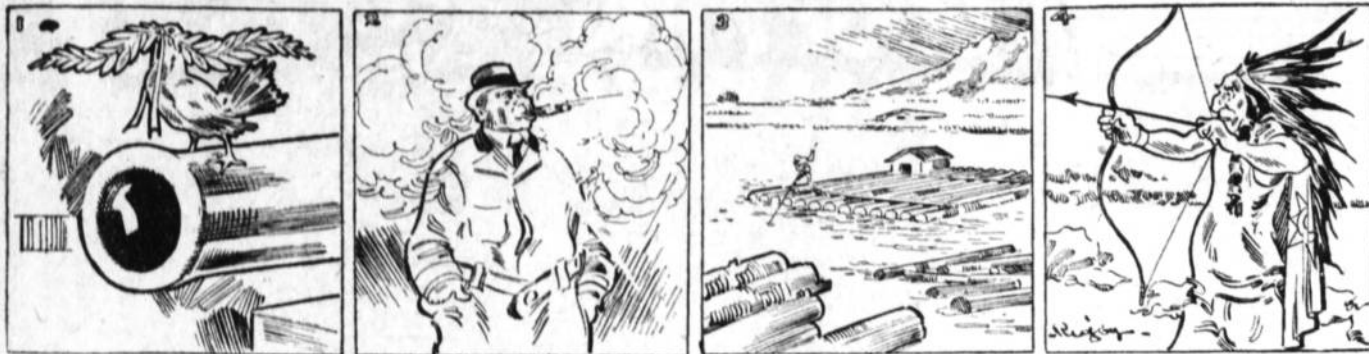
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What Canadian towns or cities, rivers and lakes do these pictures represent?



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Any bona fide resident anywhere in Canada may participate in this contest by making a payment of not less nor more than two dollars for subscription to Farm and Home.

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Seven points will be allowed for each correct answer to each individual picture; eight points will be allowed for qualifying by sending subscription with remittance; one point will be allowed for neatness and accuracy. First prize will be awarded to contestant who has largest number of points (not necessarily 100 points, but the largest number). Second prize to contestants having next to largest number of points, and so on down the line until the 25 prizes have been awarded. In the event of a tie, all tying contestants will receive equal shares of the balance of prizes tied for.

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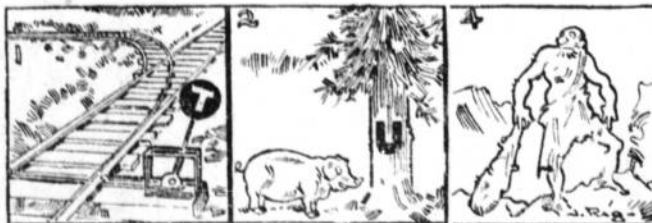
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has never rid," said Pinkey, sagely, and added: "You'll git used to it."

This Wallie considered a very remote possibility, although he did not say so.

The vast tract they were traversing belonged to Canby, so Pinkey informed him, and as mile after mile slipped by he was amazed at the extent of it. Through illegal fencing, leasing, and driving small stockmen from the country by various methods, Canby had obtained control of a range of astonishing circumference, and Wallie's home stead was nearly in the middle of it.

Although they had eaten before leaving Prouty, it was not more than two o'clock before Wallie began to wonder what they would have for supper. They were not making fast time, for his horse stumbled badly and the pack horses, both old and stiff, travelled slowly, so at three o'clock the elusive mountains seemed as far away as when they had started.

Unable to refrain any longer, Wallie called to ask how much farther.

"Twelve miles, or some such matter," Pinkey added: "I'm so hungry I don't know where I'm goin' to sleep to-night. That restaurant is reg'lar stummick-robbers."

By four o'clock every muscle in Wallie's body was aching, but his fatigue was nothing as compared with his hunger. He tried to admire the scenery, to think of his magnificent prospects, of Helene Spenceley, but his thoughts always came back quickly to the subject of food and a wonder as to how soon he could get it.

In his regular, well-fed life he never had imagined, much less known, such a gnawing hunger. His destination represented only something to eat and it seemed to him they never would get there.

"What will we have for supper, Pinkey?" he shouted, finally.

Pinkey replied promptly: "I was thinkin' we'd have ham and

gravy and cowpuncher pertatoes; and maybe I'll build some biscuit, if we kin wait for 'em."

"Let's not have biscuit—let's have crackers."

Ham and gravy and cowpuncher potatoes! Wallie rode along with his mouth watering and visualizing the menu until Pinkey came to a halt and said with a dramatic gesture:

"There's your future home, Mr. Macpherson! That's what I call a reg'lar paradise."

As Mr. Macpherson stared at the Elysium indicated, endeavoring to discover the resemblance, surprise kept him silent.

So far as he could see, it in nowise differed from the arid plain across which they had ridden. It was a pebbly tract, covered with sagebrush and cacti, which dropped abruptly to a creek-bed that had no water in it. Filled with sudden misgivings, he asked feebly:

"What's it good for?"

"Look at the view!" said Pinkey, impatiently.

"I can't eat scenery."

"It'll be a great place for dry farmin'."

Wallie looked at a crack big enough to swallow him and observed humorously:

"I should judge so."

"You see," Pinkey explained, enthusiastically, "bein' clost to the mountains, the snow lays late in the spring and all the moisture they is you git it."

"I see," Wallie nodded comprehensively. "Why didn't you take it yourself, Pinkey?"

"Oh, I got to make a livin'."

There was food for thought in the answer and Wallie pondered it as he got stiffly out of the saddle.

"Can I be of any assistance?" he asked, politely.

"You can git the squaw-axe and hack out a place for a bed-ground and you can hunt up some firewood and take a bucket out of the pack and go to the creek and locate some water while I'm finding a place to picket these horses."

To build a fire and make the coffee was the work of a moment, but it seemed twenty-four hours to Wallie, sitting on a saddle-blanket watching every move like a hungry bird-dog. He thought he never smelled anything so savory as the odor of potatoes and

onions cooking, and when the aroma of boiling coffee was added to it!

Pinkey stopped slicing ham to point at the sunset.

"Ain't that a great picture?"

"Gorgeous," Wallie agreed without looking.

"If I could paint."

"Does it take long to make gravy?" Wallie demanded, impatiently.

"Not so very. I'll git things goin' and let you watch 'em while I go and take a look at them buzzard-heads. If a horse ain't used to bein' on picket he's liable to go scratchin' his ear and git caught and choke hisself."

"Couldn't we eat first?" Wallie asked, plaintively.

"No, I'll feel easier if I know they ain't tangled. Keep stirrin' the gravy so it won't burn on you," he called back. "And set the coffee off in a couple of minutes."

Wallie was on his knees absorbed in his task of keeping the gravy from scorching when a sound made him turn quickly and look behind him.

A large man on a small white pony was riding toward him. He looked unprepossessing even at a distance and he did not improve as he came closer. His nose was long, his jaw was long, his hair needed cutting and was greasy, while his close-set blue eyes had a decidedly mean expression. There was a rifle slung under his stirrup-leather, and a six-shooter in its holster on his hip was a conspicuous feature of his costume.

He sat for a moment, looking, then dropped the bridle reins as he dismounted and sauntered up to the campfire.

Wallie was sure that it was "Boise Bill," from a description Pinkey had given him, and his voice was slightly tremulous as he said:

"Good evening."

The stranger paid no attention to his greeting. He was surveying Wallie in his riding breeches and puttees with an expression that was at once amused and insolent.

"Looks like you aimed to camp a spell, from your lay-out," he observed, finally.

"Yes, I am here permanently." Wallie wondered if the stranger could see that his hand was trembling as he stirred the gravy.

"Indeed! How you got that figgered?" asked the man, mockingly.

Wallie replied with dignity:

"This is my homestead; I filed on it this morning."

"Looks like you'd a-found out if it was open to entry before you went to all that trouble." Boise Bill shuffled his feet so that a cloud of the light woodashes rose and settled in the gravy.

Wallie frowned but picked them out patiently.

"I did," he answered, moving the pan.

"Then somebody's lied to you, fer I filed on this ground and I ain't abandoned it."

"You've never done any work on it, and Mr. Tucker has my filing fees and application so I cannot see that there is any argument about it."

Wallie was very polite and conciliatory.

"You'll find that filin' is one thing and holdin' is another in this man's country." Quite deliberately he scuffled up another cloud of cinder.

"I will appreciate it," said Wallie, sharply, "if you won't kick ashes in my gravy!"

"And I will appreciate it," Boise Bill mocked him, "if you'll git your junk together and move off my land in about twenty minutes."

"I refuse to be intimidated," said Wallie, paling. "I shall begin a contest suit if necessary."

"I allus fight first and contest afterward." Boise Bill lifted his huge foot and kicked over first the pan of ham and then the gravy. Wallie stood for a second staring at the tragedy. Then his nerves jumped and he shook in a passion which seemed to blind and choke him.

Boise Bill had drawn his six-shooter and Wallie was looking into the barrel of it. His homestead, his life, was in jeopardy, but this seemed nothing at all compared to the fact that the ruffian,

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with deliberate malice, had kicked over his supper!

"Have I got to try a chunk o' lead on you?" Boise Bill snarled at him.

For answer Wallie stooped swiftly and gripped the long handle of the frying-pan. He swung it with all his strength as he would have swung a tennis racket. Knocking the six-shooter from Boise Bill's hand he jumped across the fire at him. Scarcely conscious of what he was doing in the frenzy of rage that consumed him, Wallie whipped his little pearl-handled pistol from his breeches pocket and as Boise Bill opened his mouth in an exclamation of astonishment, Wallie shoved it down his throat, yelling shrilly that if he moved an eye-lash he would pull the trigger!

This was, the amazing sight that stopped Pinkey in his tracks as effectively as a bullet.

Wallie heard his step and asked plaintively but without turning:

"What'll I do with him?"

"As you are, until I pull his fangs."

Pinkey threw the shells from Boise Bill's rifle and removed the cartridges from his six-shooter. Handing the latter back to him he said laconically:

"Drift! And don't you take the beef-herd gait, neither."

The malevolent look Boise Bill sent over his shoulder was wasted on Wallie who was picking out of the ashes and dusting the ham for which he had stood ready to shed his blood.

(To be Continued).

Farmers' Letter File

Keep
Your
Records
Right



Saves
Time,
Money,
Disputes,
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ances

By using this file all danger of paying bills twice is averted because important papers are where you can put your hands on them. If you would like to put your business into better shape and keep your letters and valuable papers where you can find them, order this file now. A pocket for each letter of the alphabet, letter-size—will hold 1,000 papers. Six sheets of Carbon paper and six special pens for manifolding supplied with each file.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG



Make your DAIRY UTENSILS clean and sanitary with Old Dutch

**Removes grease
dirt and scum.**

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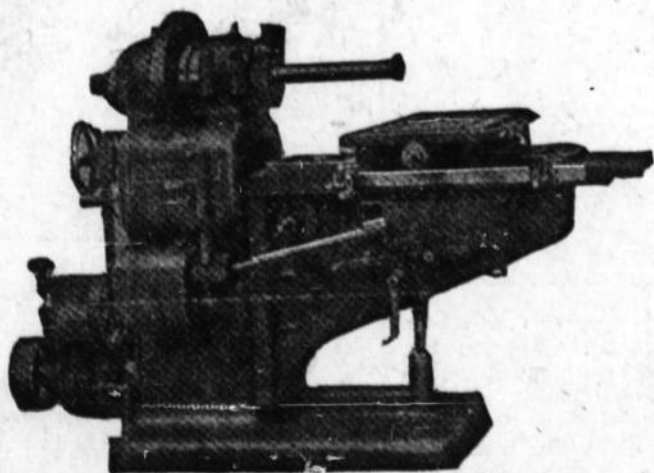
E.C.D. CREAM-BUYING SERVICE

is more than a mere figure of speech. It means a **REAL** and **PERSONAL INTEREST** in every patron; and it is expressed in the policy of the E.C.D., that the **PERMANENT PROGRESS** of the dairy industry as a whole consists in the solution of individual problems. The carrying out of that policy for seventeen years has resulted in **GREATER FINANCIAL RETURNS** to the dairy farmers of Northern and Central Alberta. That is why hundreds of cream producers have been **SHIPPING TO US FOR YEARS** without a break.

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EDMONTON ALTA.

Spring Will Soon Be Here

Ship your machinery in and have it repaired before the Spring rush starts.



HEALD CYLINDER GRINDER

This machine is used by all the leading automobile and traction engine factories in Canada and the United States.

We are experts on regrinding cylinders and fitting new pistons and rings. We also carry a large stock of **Gears, Pinions, Grates, etc.**, for all the popular makes of tractors.

Riverside Iron Works Ltd.
CALGARY - ALTA.

Economical Barn Building

Continued from Page 8

hardly any choice as to these lengths for the above widths.

Every joint in the truss is tied together with a good brace. These braces are either 2 x 6-inch pieces or two 1 x 6-inch pieces. It doesn't matter much which way, but if the 2 x 6 stuff is knotty there would be an advantage in using the two 1 x 6 braces instead, with one on each side of the rafters.

For barns 34 or 36 feet wide the braces should not be less than 14 and 10 feet in length, 14 foot below and 10 foot above. For barns 38 feet wide the braces should be 16 and 12 feet long and for a 40-foot width they should be 16 and 14 feet long. The rafters should be tied together at the ridge with a collar beam. If this is not done the ridge will be the "weak link in the chain."

The sill and plate is doubled and the lookouts are 2 x 4 inches. They should have the same pitch as the upper pitch in the roof. A good wide eave not only adds to the attractiveness of the building but protects the sides of the barn and the paint.

The posts are 6 x 6 inches and the girders are built up of three 2 x 10-inch planks—that is, providing the span between posts is not more than ten feet. The distance between posts is usually the width of a double horse stall or nine feet.

The joists in this type of barn run cross-wise and are really a part of the truss. The size, or depth of the joists, depends upon the length of the span, and it in turn on the width of the barn. For a 36-foot barn, having a 16-foot post, or the equivalent, the floor should be designed to carry a load of 100 pounds per square foot. If the span is known, then the depth of the joist necessary to carry this weight can be figured from an architect's formula. The plan shown in fig. 4, approved by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers as standard, calls for three equal 12-foot spans. Figuring for this span the joists must be 2 x 10 inches.

Where a feed bin is built overhead, the joists can be figured to carry the maximum weight of the bin. For a bin of average height, providing for the heaviest grain, the joists will be approximately doubled.

Advantages of Modern Barn

The advantages of this modern frame and self-supporting barn roof over the old type today, are many and great, beside the saving in the number of feet of lumber, in the expensive form of lumber, and in the kind of lumber used as mentioned before.

The self-supporting roof has encouraged narrow barns that can be lighted clear to the centre. There are no posts and cross beams in the hay mow that must be climbed over, under and around. The hay mow is one big open room, the floor of which can be and is often used to good advantage when the mow is not full of hay, for community "get togethers" if for nothing else. The self-supporting roof affords a little more hay space than other types and is much stronger than other kinds for its weight.

The amount of lumber that is required for this frame varies, of course, with every change in length, width or height from sill to plate, and the following figures on a few different sizes will give an idea of the amount required. Note: Figures are for frame only:

Width Height	Lower Rafter	Upper Rafter	Lower Braces	Upper Braces	Studding	Girders	Joists	Plates, Sills, Ties, etc.	Ft. Lumber per 2-ft. Section	Ft. Lumber per 60-ft. Frame
32x14	2x6-14'	2x6-10'	2x6-12'	2x6-10'	2x6-14'	2x10-12'	2x10	2"x6"	246	7646
34x14	2x6-14'	2x6-12'	2x6-14'	2x6-10'	2x6-14'	2x10-12'	2x10	2"x6"	261	8091
36x14	2x6-16'	2x6-12'	2x6-14'	2x6-10'	2x6-14'	2x10-12'	2x10	2"x6"	270	8370
38x14	2x6-16'	2x6-14'	2x6-14'	2x6-12'	2x6-14'	2x12-12'	2x12	2"x6"	293	9083
40x14	2x6-16'	2x6-14'	2x6-14'	2x6-14'	2x6-14'	2x12-12'	2x12	2"x6"	306	9486
36x12	2x6-16'	2x6-12'	2x6-14'	2x6-10'	2x6-12'	2x10-12'	2x10	2"x6"	258	7998
36x14	2x6-16'	2x6-12'	2x6-14'	2x6-10'	2x6-14'	2x10-12'	2x10	2"x6"	278	8215
36x16	2x6-16'	2x6-12'	2x6-14'	2x6-10'	2x6-16'	2x10-12'	2x10	2"x6"	283	8370

The above figures show two important things: one, that increasing the "height of post" or length of studding doesn't increase the amount of lumber and the cost a great deal and the other that, increasing the width of the frame up to 36 feet does not increase the cost a great deal. There is 372 feet more lumber in a 36 x 60-foot barn with 16-foot post than in one with a 12-foot post, while it takes only 724 more feet of lumber to frame a barn 36 feet wide than it does to frame one 32 feet wide.

Acknowledgement is cheerfully made to



Barn—
Design 204

Gothic Roof—gives greater wind resistance and more mow space.

Send for Free 63-Page Plan Book

It shows plans for Barns—Houses—Bungalows—other Farm Buildings—designed especially for the Northwest.

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Windsor
Dairy
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Purest and Best 372
THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

the Dakota Farmer and to Beatty Bros Ltd., from whose excellent book some of the above information has been obtained

How to Beat Jack Frost

Continued from Page 17

A well-insulated feed-chest was provided at the bottom of the chute and on very cold days a can or two of hot water was set in here and the lid closed down. Best of all was a hinged cover of rough lumber, with a ply of tarpaper battened on. This cover lay flat on top of the silage in the silo and extended to within a foot of the perimeter. One day the east side would be

lifted and laid back on the leg provided to protect the hinges, and the day's supply of silage would be thrown out from this side. The next day the other side would be lifted and so on. Very little freezing ordinarily occurred under this cover, and it might well be made a little larger than it was, though there ought to be several inches clearance between it and the wall.

From the 1921 report of W. D. Albright, superintendent Beaverlodge Experimental Sub-station.

The Countrywoman

Getting More Out of the Home

AJOCULAR fellow, who wished to get a joke on a farmer neighbor who prided himself on turning a furrow that would take a high place in any plowing contest, remarked, "When Jake plows you would need to put up a stake to see if he is moving, otherwise you might think that his horses were standing still." Well, even stakes have some important uses. If they are properly set and one keeps his or her eye on them they can strike out a furrow in the field or a row in the garden that they need not be ashamed of. The man or woman who set for himself or herself an objective in their business and takes care they follow the line set will be fairly sure of finding satisfaction in the work when it is done. They will also find that they have saved both time and labor, for, did not the most elementary lessons in geometry learned in school days tell us that a straight line is the shortest distance between any two given points. Then any other way of travelling from one point to the other must take more time and require more energy.

In spite of the joke of the good natured farmer friend, stakes as a method of marking progress are not to be despised. Some of us become so bewildered by the problems that press around us demanding immediate attention that we fail to note progress or lack of progress and, like Jake, we may appear to be, or be, actually standing still. Homemaking is the most important business a woman can possibly carry on and yet so many fail to set for themselves objectives in that business or to lift their eyes from the work in hand to discover if they are travelling towards the "stake" they set for themselves. The U.S. Treasury Department has given some few words of advice to farm women on the subject of "getting more out of the home." These are the directions:

"By making the house and its surroundings healthful, convenient, comfortable and attractive.

"By securing a sanitary water supply; by using running water wherever possible—a simple piped system for water may cost only a few dollars.

"By providing for proper disposal of sewage.

"By thorough screening against flies and mosquitoes.

"By adequate ventilating, lighting and heating and well arranged storage places.

"By equipping the kitchen and other workrooms as conveniently as the farm buildings—get the man to study this problem with the woman.

"Buy machine equipment—pump, power washer and wringer; milk separator and churn; but don't buy a \$5,000 car and carry water because we can't afford a water system.

"By cutting out waste spaces and useless belongings.

"By choosing furnishings that are comfortable, easy to care for and pleasing to look at.

"By providing simple, well cooked, palatable meals.

"By choosing clothes which are comfortable, suitable and becoming.

"By having a simple, practical plan for the housework and following it.

"By training all the family to prevent needless work.

"By providing all the family with wholesome recreation and chances for self-improvement—a neighborhood magazine club, for example.

"By making the home friendly, a helpful part of the community—have people in and visit their homes."

These bits of advice are "stakes" which we might set up alongside of our work in the home during the month of the year and find out for ourselves the progress which we make.

A Walk About the Shops

One does not necessarily have to be the possessor of a fat pocket book in order to admire the new fashions displayed in the spring and summer clothes just blossoming out in the shops. In fact, the thinner one's particular pocket book happens to be the better it pays to observe widely before making the choice of the few garments which must make up the spring and summer wardrobe. By careful observance of the new styles, new lines and colors there is a better opportunity for making "much out of little."

When we take a new style book in hand we find we are conservative enough to take the proverbial "pinch of salt" when we read its decree that this or that is going to be the "rage" for the coming season. Even though gifted with a fairly active imagination, we can't possibly picture ourselves, our female friends and relatives attired as the fashion plates emphatically state women must be for the advancing season.

Feminine curiosity, a natural love of pretty clothes and possibly a bit of spring urge sent us exploring among the shops recently. Then, thinking of our host of country readers who must necessarily do most of their shopping by mail, the Countrywoman decided to write down her impressions of the new spring things being shown in the shops.

The general effect of the new styles might best be described by the word "slouchy." The skirts are long, ranging anywhere from four to 12 inches from the ground, depending on their use, but it is only the sport skirt that dares quite remain 12 inches from the floor. Hems are uneven. Some skirts are made quite plain across the back and full in front. The three-piece suit—that is, with a blouse, usually of some contrasting material attached to the skirt, promises to be very popular. In fact, a great many of the dresses and blouses show a combination of two materials which often is very pretty indeed. The suits show softer touches, have more of the touch of the dressmaker and less of the severe neatness of the tailor-finished suit.

Overblouses, hip length, are shown in all kinds of materials, both plain and figured. By the way, there are a great many figured materials this year. We would call them Paisley, but are told that they are Persian and Chinese as well. Frequently in the shops one will see a whole dress made of these many-colored materials, but we could not imagine the woman whose dress must do double duty both for dress occasions and as second-best, buying such a garment. They are striking, to say the least, but rather daring in color.

Necklines are varied. Some are square, some round, and there is still the bateau, and the deep V is becoming popular. The very newest touch is a kerchief, simply knotted about the throat, either to the side or in front and usually the kerchief is of gaily colored silk. The circular effect is very noticeable in collars, cuffs and flounces.

Cape leads in silks. Foulards and crepe-back satins follow close seconds. In woolen materials almost everything is shown, with a slight tendency to the softer materials. In cottons, ratine promises to lead fairly strong, and this material comes in very pretty plain shades, and also in plaids. Gingham, combined with plain materials, will hold its own for summer. Embroidered and printed voiles in very pretty patterns are shown.

The separate coat still holds its own. Some are quite "fussy," gathered in at waistline, have deep collars and wide sleeves. Fashion is liberal in her range of color, and no one shade predominates, but green seems to be returning to favor again.

~~~~~



Dolly's spring outfit demands careful attention of the little dressmaker.

## Kindness on the Farm

On the farm, children grow up with animals all around them. They are so familiar with them that it is not looked on as an extraordinary thing for every boy and girl on the farm to have a pet. It would be the exception not to have one. In the town, when a child is allowed to keep a pet, it is a great privilege, and this being so, the child is more careful of the dog or cat which is its very own. As familiarity is said to breed contempt, so you will often hear the farm boy or girl say, when alluding to a pet, "Oh, he's alright." Sometimes he is not at all—"all right."

If the children are given pets on the farm, it should be with the understanding that they are responsible for them. Careless children grow into careless young men and women. I have known young men put their horses in the stable after a hard day's work, and forget to give them anything to drink until the next morning. This would never have been the case had those men been taught kindness to animals when young.

Another thing that is frequently done on a farm is to tie a dog before leaving, and not even place a pail of water within his reach! People remark, "He won't be thirsty; we're only going for an hour or so!" As the unexpected generally happens, these same people are sometimes delayed several hours! What happens to the poor dog then? There he is, tied to his post, and perhaps there is no shade, and he is thirsty. Maybe he was tied in the shade, but people ought to know that the shade is not always in the same place!

We cannot be too particular about teaching our boys and girls kindness to animals on the farm. They will most likely be with animals all their lives. If they have seen how careful their parents were, then they are likely to be careful themselves; for children learn more by example than any other way. It is a terrible thing to see an animal suffer; it is so pitiable in its helplessness.

Kindness to animals does not mean merely to look after their wants; we should also be careful not to overwork them. Boys are allowed to work with the horses almost as soon as they can hold the lines! Very young boys like this are likely to beat their horses and work them too fast. They like to show off and boast that they can manage any horse. Nothing is gained by cruelty. Frequently a good horse is utterly ruined by being trusted to too young a boy.

All of us who love animals should do our best to teach our children to be kind to them, too. Beginning in our own houses, our treatment of animals may influence others and so we shall have kinder children, and, consequently, kinder boys and girls, and kinder men and women.

The lesson of Kindness can never be taught too young.—By Mrs. Nestor Noel.

## The End of an 80-Hour Day

The Journal of Home Economics has published the following experiences of a father who undertook a part of his wife's job for a short time:

A man, who stayed home with the children for half a day, while his wife did her Christmas shopping, submits the following statistics: Opened door for children, 108 times; closed it after them, 108 times; tied children's shoes, 16 times; number of stories read to them, 21; stopped children playing piano, 19 times; smoke rings blown to amuse them, 498; arbitrated children's quarrel, 77 times; put doll carriage out, 28 times; brought doll carriage in, 28 times; mended kiddie car, 5 times; cautioned children about crossing street, 66 times; children crossed street, 66 times; peddlers rang door bell, 7 times; toy balloons bought for children, 6 times; average life of balloon, 3 minutes; dried children's tears, 14 times; assisted children to blow noses, 14 times; telephone calls answered, 8; percentage of wrong phone numbers, 100 per cent.; crackers issued to children, 37; slices of bread and butter served, 12; drinks of water served, 9; refused to buy candy, 87 times; questions about Santa Claus dodged, 1,051.

The statistician is now advertising for two nurse girls and a governess.

The best way to cut marshmallows is to use a pair of kitchen scissors dipped into cold water. It is necessary to re-dip them after a short time.—Mrs. I.K.



## For Lasting Fragrance Use Cuticura Talcum

There is nothing better than Cuticura Talcum for powdering and perfuming the skin. It appeals to the most fastidious because of its fine, smooth texture and delicate fragrance.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

## Club Feet

Two brothers, Alton and William Livingston, both born with Club Feet, were treated at McLain Sanitarium with the splendid results set forth by their mother in this letter:

"I had two sons, born with Club Feet. Alton was treated at the McLain Sanitarium when three years old. The results were so entirely satisfactory that when William was born with Club Feet in January, 1921, ten years later we took him to McLain at 11 weeks old. In less than 8 weeks we had him back home with a pair of perfect feet. We are always glad to answer letters." Mrs. Clarence Livingston, 208 Washington Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Pictures show William at 11 weeks, and present condition.

## Crippled Children

You may know some. Tell their parents of the McLain Sanitarium, which is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Diseases of the Joints, Wry Neck, etc., especially as these conditions are found in children and young adults.

Write for their book, "Deformities and Paralysis," and Book of References, mailed free.

McLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM 820 Aubert Avenue St. Louis, Mo.

Best for Baby Best for You

**Baby's Own Soap** so fragrant and refreshing

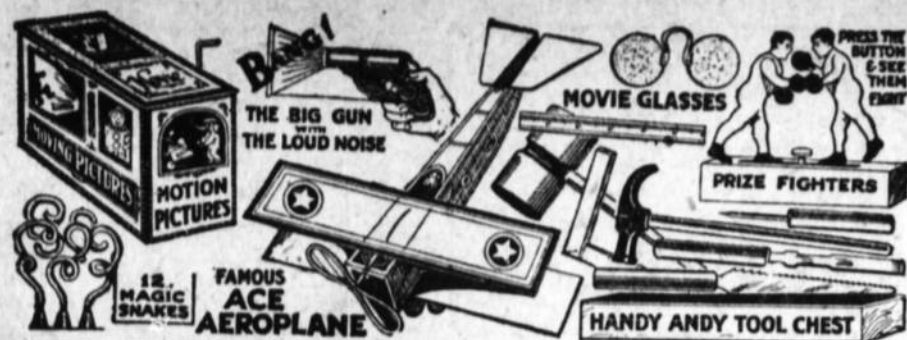
## POULTRY

Study at home in spare time and learn the best methods of hatching, raising chicks, feeding, shelter, egg production, meat production and profit making. An I. C. S. poultry course makes you a trained poultry expert and changes guessing into knowing.

Write for Free Booklet. International Correspondence School Canadian, Limited Department 1997 Montreal, Canada

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.





# All Free!

**BOYS** here is the greatest outfit of toys for boys ever offered. Just look! There is the wonderful moving picture machine. You turn the handle just like the man in the movie show and see all the wonderful pictures. Then you get a pair of colored movie glasses and the new gun with the big noise, that never needs reloading. Next you get the great model aeroplane which will loop the loop and do any number of aeroplane stunts. Then comes the wonderful pair of prize fighters: you press the button in between and they fight away like good fellows. After that you get the complete handy Andy

Tool Chest containing seven fine tools just as shown and last but not least the 12 magic snakes—the world wonder and mystifier.

## YOU GET THEM ALL!

Just send your name and address to-day, and get free a full size 10c package of Yum-Yums, the wonderful new Candy Coated Breathlets, and with it just forty handsome packages to sell among your friends at only 10c each. Open your sample package and ask everybody to try Yum-Yums. They'll like them so much that everybody will buy a package or two at once. They sell like hot cakes. Return our money, only \$1.00 when they are sold and we will immediately send you the grand complete outfit, every prize, exactly as seen above, all delivery charges paid. Don't wait! Send a postcard to-day to **THE INTERNATIONAL MFG CO.** Dept. T. 40 Toronto, Ont K 2.

## 24-Piece School Set--Free



Containing the following useful articles: 1 Vamping Chart (with this chart you can learn to play the piano or organ in 2 hours); 1 Combination Game Sheet, 1 Box Crayons, 1 Package Ink Powder, 1 Pencil Sharpener, 1 Compass, 1 Bird Warbler, 1 Eraser, 3 Blotters, 4 Lead Pencils, 1 Indelible Pencil, 1 Memo Pad (40 pages), 1 Ruler, 1 Movie Glasses, 1 Pocketbook, 1 Pencil Box, 1 Penholder, 2 Pen Nibs. This School Set is Given FREE for selling only \$3.00 worth of Easter and other lovely Cards and Garden Seeds at 10 cents a package. Send for them today.

**BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F6, Toronto**

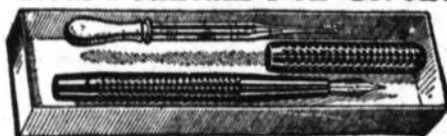
## A DANDY FLASHLIGHT



With guaranteed bulb and battery given for selling only \$3.00 worth of Easter and other beautiful cards at 10 cents a packet, and Garden Seeds at 10 cents a packet. Two kinds of goods sell twice as easy. Send for them To-day. **WE TRUST YOU.**

**BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept F17 TORONTO**

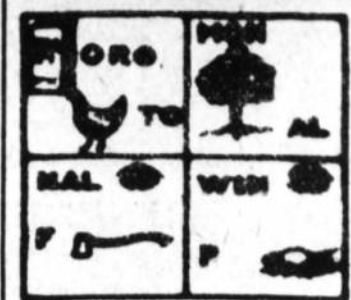
## Real Fountain Pen Given!



A real Fountain Pen fitted with a 14 karat solid Gold Nib, and fully guaranteed. Given for selling only \$3.00 worth of Easter and other beautiful cards at 10 cents a packet and Garden Seeds at 10 cents a packet. Two kinds of goods sell twice as easy. Send for them To-day. **WE TRUST YOU.**

**BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept F15 TORONTO**

## WHAT CITIES ARE THESE?



10 Wrist Watches  
100 Fountain Pens  
1000 Other Prizes

The above prizes are offered FREE to every person who sends us in a correct answer to the above puzzle and will also sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10 cents each among their friends and neighbors. If you are willing to do this for us, send in your solution at once with name and address, and if correct we will send you the perfumes to sell. This is very easy, so send right away to

**SELFST SPECIALTY CO.**

DEPT. G  
WATERFORD, ONTARIO

## Doo Dad Books Make You Chuckle



Every little boy or girl who reads The Guide will want one, two or perhaps all three books. Each book contains many pages, stories and pictures. They are different from any other books ever published and more amusing than most all of them put together.

**Now For Sale at Special Prices**

The Doo Dads  
The Doo Dads in Wonderland  
The Doo Dads 'Round the World

Any one book, 40c. Any two books, 75c.  
All three books, \$1.00. Postage Prepaid.

You laugh until your sides ache.

Supplies are limited. At these prices they'll not last long. Get yours TODAY.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## Classified Ads. Make Money For Others - Why Not YOU?

### SKI-ING IN THE LAND OF DOO

When the Doo Dads awoke they found the village covered with a blanket of snow. Soon every little Doo Dad was in the street. Roly whispered into Poly's ear—other little Doo Dads were consulted and away they went until they came to the house where Nicholas Nutt and Tiny, the elephant lived. Nicholas has just come out of his house. He is amazed. The little Doo Dads have found a pair of skis for Tiny and here he is just beginning a slide off the roof of Nicholas' house. Tiny does not seem to be one bit afraid and looks as if he were enjoying the sport almost as much as the little Doo Dad who is seated on his back. Poly has just landed from his first slide and poor Flannelfeet is wondering what has happened to him. Roly is trying to keep out of Tiny's way and of course Old Man Grouch had to be passing. Mr. Grouch is very much excited. Surely he will understand that Roly is not to blame. The little Scotch Grandpa Doo Dad and his little grandsons think it great fun. Sleepy Sam was snoozing away on the handle of his weiner-wurst cart. The little Doo Dad on the skis landed on the other end of the cart and threw Sleepy Sam off his feet into the air. Sleepy Sam didn't know anything about the ski-ing party and he is wondering if it is all a dream. One little fellow has been rescued by his mother. He looks like a wreck—both skis are broken and one eye is black. The Mother Doo Dad has called Doc Sawbones to the door to have him doctor her little boy. Doc Sawbones doesn't see the little Doo Dad with black eye or hear what the mother is saying. Doc Sawbones is wondering what will happen Mr. Grouch when Tiny finishes his leap.





## Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock.  
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W. F. Stevens

Raley, Alta., one of Western Canada's best known livestock authorities.

## British Market—What it Demands

In order to survive the present depression in the cattle business, it is necessary that the stockman possesses patience, fortitude and a knowledge of the underlying principles of breeding; also that he adopts correct methods of breeding, growing and marketing.

A study of the animals which appear on our markets from day to day leads to the conviction that on no one point do western stockgrowers fall short more frequently than in their methods of breeding. On every hand one sees evidence of the fact that injudicious crossing, and the use of scrub or inferior pure-bred sires is all too common.

We are hopeful that the opening of the British markets to our feeder cattle will do much toward bringing about an upward movement in the cattle business, but we fear that all too many western farmers and stockmen are placing themselves beyond the reach of obtaining any benefit from it by failing to breed the type that the English and Scotch feeders will buy. It must be borne in mind that "off types" and "off colors" are poor sellers anywhere; they are particularly poor sellers on the markets of Great Britain. The British market is an excellent market, but it is a fastidious and exacting one. The British feeder will pay well for what suits him; what does not suit, he does not want at any price.

## LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

## Various

**SELLING—CAR GRAIN-FED PERCHERONS.** Matched teams, greys and blacks, also two pure-bred Hereford bulls, one and two. Archie G. MacFarlane, Nokomis, Sask. 9-5

**FOR SALE—GUINEAS, \$3.00 PAIR.** ALSO Bark's barley, sacked, \$1.00 bushel. L. Wilson, Creelman, Sask. 9-3

**MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS.** Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 8-5

**SHORTHORNS, OXFORD-DOWNS, YORKSHIRES.** Good quality. Reasonable prices. G. A. Todd, Harding, Man. 10-6

## HORSES

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**CLYDESDALE STALLION, Bright Thistle (13-629),** a big, sure horse, 12 years. Clydesdale mare, Minnie of Edgerley (33316), raises colt every year, 9 years. Well matched in color, size; work well together. Special price for team, \$350. Flossie May 2nd (46936), Daisy of Glenbush (46937), pair of fillies rising 3 years, from Bright Thistle. Will mature to weight 1700 each. Special price for pair, \$395. Also one yearling filly and stallion coming one year; price for pair, \$250. Stock all guaranteed sound and in good condition. M. A. Dutcher, N. Battleford, Sask.

**FARMERS! HORSEMEN! NOW IS THE TIME** to start putting your horses in shape for the spring work. For one dollar I will mail you the formula for a condition powder that is the best you have ever used; also a liniment for cracked heels, scratches, old sores, etc., with other recipes for practical remedies, which on occasion will be found to be worth many times the price. Write, enclosing one dollar, today. "Horseman," 1507 Ave. E. North, Saskatoon, Sask.

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE OR TO** club. Aged horse, nine years, Canadian-bred, sure foot getter, good stock, good individual, 1,800. Also two, rising three years, good, big, strong colts, will weigh in spring, 1,700. One colt, eight months; 11 mares, seven months to eight years, all registered. Eight good geldings. Will give time on good payments. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 7-4

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE** Ernside, 16706, inspected last year, schedule A. Must be sold. Bargain at \$235, or would consider exchange on good light car of late model. For particulars and photo, apply Wm. Henderson, Whittemouth, Man. 10-2

**PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE, OR** hire for the season to breeders' club, Silver Jobka, \$104 (127295), son of Job, Albert. Government stallion; A1 Saskatchewan certificate; sound, sure, eight years. Enquire R. H. B. Sheppard, Primate, Sask. 10-2

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**PERCHERONS—THREE MAKES AND UN-**related stallion. Low price to party taking the four. Also some young studs. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 6-6

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**FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, FIVE YEARS,** \$100. Three months old calf, \$25. Alfred Allan, Killarney, Man. 9-5

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL,** two years old, \$100. Chas. Winfield, Grandview, Man. 9-4

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registered Duro, bred. Prices money makers, 2. a number of large catalog, list and int orders for spring p porters and Bred.

**PURE-BRED DURO** for \$75. Satisfac Hutchinson, Goodwa FOR SALE—REGIST young stock. Wallace

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**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, \$1.50; four for \$5.00; Toulouse geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$4.00. Fred Peel, Brownlee, Sask. 10-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$5.00;** pullets and hens, \$2.00. All from prize stock. Eggs in season. Large Bronze gobblers, \$8.00; turkeys, hens, \$4.00. Rev. Leith & Son, Brandon, Man. 10-5

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**SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50;** Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$2.00; all pure-bred. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 10-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE** \$5.00; ganders, \$7.00; trio, \$15; Barred Rock and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. J. D. Wheeler, Tofield, Alta. 10-2

**SELLING—BARRED AFRICAN GUINEA** roosters, \$2.00. Fred Adams, Roland, Man. 10-2

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**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** \$5.00, from 40-pound parent. Old hen laid 95 eggs. Vigorous, unfattened birds. Early May hatch. Mrs. Edgar Durham, Belmont, Man. 10-2

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**SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS,** \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; White Guineas, \$5.00; pair Pekin ducks, \$2.50 each. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 10-3

(Continued on next page)



**EXHIBITION**  
Mrs. Edward  
8-3

**AVERAGE 20**  
Ernest Vivian,  
10-2

**TOMS, \$7.00;**  
bert, Drinkwater,  
10-4

**MOTH BRONZE**  
00; May hatched,  
10-2

**AS, \$5.00; WHITE**  
n drakes, \$2.50. H.  
10-2

**AMMOTH BRONZE**  
; hens, \$5.00. Walter  
10-2

**TURKEY TOMS,**  
\$7.00. Mrs. O. Hjel-  
10-2

**BRONZE TURKEYS,**  
; hens, \$4.00. Mrs.  
10-3

**TURKEYS, TOMS,**  
Wm. Findlay, Grays-  
10-5

**ELERS, \$9.00; OLD**  
boned, healthy birds,  
10-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-**  
malth, Latham, Alberta; splendid  
freight prepaid; guaranteed.  
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**MOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,**  
hens, \$5.00. E. Dahlb, Box 133,  
10-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY**  
to 24 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 12 to 14, \$6.00.  
Mrs. Ira Nowels, Fillmore, Sask. 8-4

**BRONZE MAMMOTH TURKEY**  
University strain, from a 45-lb. tom, \$5.00.  
Hinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 4-7

**GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE BONED**  
toms, \$8.00. Order early. George Dobson, Mort-  
lack, Sask. 8-9

**WHITE HOLLAND TWO-YEAR-OLD TOMS**  
\$8.00; one-year-old, \$6.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs.  
Kampwirth, Windthorst, Sask. 9-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE,**  
healthy birds, \$9.00. George Leask, Marcellin,  
Sask. 9-3

**FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$3.50;**  
toms, \$4.50; large white ducks, \$2.00. H. A.  
Mack, Redvers, Sask. 9-2

**BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$7.00; TOULOUSE**  
geese, \$5.00; Pekin drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. Wm.  
Hinks, Penzance, Sask. 9-3

**PURE-BRED HOLLAND TOMS, 25 POUNDS,**  
\$8.00. Ray Wilhite, Clareholm, Alta. 9-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,**  
toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; from prize stock. Mrs.  
Craik, Govan, Sask. 9-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVER-**  
sity strain, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Arthur  
Nelson, Wilcox, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TURKEY TOMS, 23**  
pounds, \$8.00 each. David Whitelaw, Hart,  
Sask. 9-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBB-**  
blers, \$6.50. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 10-3

**SELLING—PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS,**  
\$7.00. Mrs. Ed. J. Fradrich, Castor, Alta. 10-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GAN-**  
ders, \$5.00. Mrs. Montie Rowe, Griffin, Sask. 8-4

**BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLETS, \$8.00; HENS,**  
\$6.00. Mrs. R. Tiede, Marquette, Man. 8-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 POUNDS,**  
\$8.00. Mrs. Joe Harrower, Watrous, Sask. 7-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$7.00.**  
A. J. King, Box 80, Liberty, Sask. 9-2

**BRONZE TURKEY HENS, 10-12 POUNDS, \$3.00.**  
Wm. Cassel, Onward, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—TWO PAIRS EMBDEN GESE AT**  
\$8.00 and \$10. Alfred Allan, Killarney, Man. 10-2

**PURE-BRED PEKIN DRABES, \$2.00. CHAS.**  
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Rocks. Better stock, better value. White Rocks,  
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from government approved bred-to-lay flock,  
selected and banded by government poultry expert.  
Bred from best laying strains obtainable, \$4.00 and  
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Brethour, Miami, Man. 8-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
from heavy laying strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.  
Satisfaction guaranteed. Order early. Thomas.  
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Man. 10-5

**49 PULLETS LAID 877 EGGS IN JANUARY,**  
pure bred-to-lay Barred Rock cockerels, new blood,  
11 years breeding for eggs, large healthy birds,  
\$5.00. Eggs in season. C. W. May, Dalmery,  
Sask. 10-2

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hens for sale. Buy the best at rock bottom prices. My  
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exhibition. Send for free circular and prices. Eggs  
in season. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask. 10-2

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cockerels, from Guild's laying strain and from  
Edmonton prize cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. O.  
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**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
laying strain, satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.00 to  
\$5.00 each. W. F. M. Cummins, Strathclair,  
Man. 9-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED DARK BARRED ROCK**  
cockerels, well marked, exhibition strain, \$3.00  
each or two for \$5.00. Mrs. John Sinclair, Con-  
gress, Sask. 9-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
large, well marked, from splendid winter layers,  
layers, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 9-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GUILD'S**  
egg direct. Fine egg type, 7 1/4 to 8 1/4 pounds.  
Slaters laid throughout January. \$5.00. Photos  
sent. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 8-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS RINGLET**  
strain, bred from first and second prize winners,  
Asquith, Saskatoon fairs, \$2.00 to \$5.00. W. J.  
Downey, Asquith, Sask. 10-3

**TWENTY MAY HATCHED, HEAVY, WELL-**  
marked pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, splendid  
winter laying strain, \$3.50. T. W. Knowles,  
Emerson, Man. 10-3

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
large birds, from University heaviest winter laying  
strains, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. C. Genge,  
Glidden, Sask. 10-2

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cockerels and pullets, Shackleton strain, \$3.00 and  
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each. Ed. Teggart, Chinoak, Alta. 10-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM AP-**  
proved flock. Government banded, \$3.00; two,  
\$5.00. A. C. Reece, Bowsman, Man. 10-3

**BRED-TO-LAY DARK BARRED ROCK COCK-**  
erels, extra large birds, \$4.00; two, \$7.00. J. T.  
Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 10-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK**  
cockerels, best laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00  
Jas. Johnston, Box 174, Wilkie, Sask. 10-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
from our bred-to-lay hens, \$3.00 each or two for  
\$5.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 10-3

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED-TO-**  
lay strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. K. Soradahl,  
Mildale, Sask. 10-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK**  
cockerels, Carruthers strain, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank  
Gilbert, Drinkwater, Sask. 10-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FROM**  
best laying strains, none better, \$2.50 each. C. W.  
Smith, Wilkie, Sask. 8-3

**EXTRA GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
\$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. J. Huston, Carman,  
Man. 8-5

**CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS,**  
cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Nicol  
Brothers, Sintaluta, Sask. 9-3

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-**  
erels, \$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man. 9-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK**  
cockerels, choice stock, \$2.50 and \$3.00. A.  
Coupland, Palmer, Sask. 9-2

**BARRED ROCKS—FROM FIRST PRIZE**  
stock, cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00.  
Mrs. Jno. Ruste, Walworth, Alta. 9-2

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00**  
each. Brome grass seed, ten cents pound, bags  
extra, 20 cents. Ed. Wilson, Blenfait, Sask. 9-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-**  
erels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis,  
Sask. 9-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE,**  
good laying strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. L. Darling,  
Colonsay, Sask. 9-3

**LARGE ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCK-**  
erels, three dollars; two, five dollars; good value.  
W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 9-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
\$2.50; two, \$4.00. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 10-5

**SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD**  
birds, \$5.00 each. E. R. James, Rosser, Man. 10-2

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00;**  
two, \$5.00. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 9-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH, \$5.00**  
pair. Mrs. Hickman, Isabella, Man. 9-2

**WHITE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM**  
good winter layers, \$3.00; two, \$5.00.  
Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 9-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
weighty, vigorous, well marked \$3.00. J. C.  
McDermott, Hazelridge, Man. 7-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK**  
cockerels, April hatched, \$2.50; two, \$4.00. Wm.  
Johnston, Gladstone, Man. 7-4

**BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
fine large birds, \$2.50. Geo. Duck, Watrous,  
Sask. 6-6

**PURE "BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY"**  
Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann,  
Castor, Alta. 6-7

#### Wyandottes

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMBED**  
White Wyandottes, University strain, \$2.00 each.  
Would exchange for Golden, Buff, Partridge Wy-  
andotte settings. Also Spanish guitar, instruction  
book, carrying case and Hawaiian attachments,  
\$25. Would exchange. Interested write. Box 43,  
Flaxcombe, Sask. 9-2

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM EXPERIMENTAL**  
farm stock and imported Rose Comb White Wy-  
andotte cockerels, very heavy laying strain, \$3.50;  
15 eggs, setting, three or more, \$3.00. Orders filled  
in rotation. Frank Carless, Bella Vista Poultry  
Farm, Royal Oak, Vancouver Island. 10-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S REGAL-**  
Dorcas, from stock direct from originator, splendid  
cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 each. Hatching egg  
orders booked, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 per 100. No fancy  
prices. John Hiseock, Balduf, Man. 10-3

**CHOICE, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE**  
Wyandotte cockerels from real winter layers, \$3.00  
each; two for \$5.00. Ed. Graham, Markinch,  
Sask. 5-7

**SELLING OUT MY FAMOUS CONTEST WIN-**  
ning stock, large, true type, pure White cockerels,  
\$2.50; hens, \$1.50. John McChesne, Borden,  
Sask. 6-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM**  
winners at egg contest in Manitoba and Con-  
necticut, \$2.25 each. Mrs. Osborne, Birnie, Man. 6-3

**TRAP-NESTED WHITE WYANDOTTES, WIN-**  
ter layers, choice cockerels, \$2.00; two for \$3.00.  
Eggs in season. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 8-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00,**  
\$4.00, \$5.00. Not one complaint last year. Satis-  
faction guaranteed. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask. 7-5

**PURE-BRED REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN-**  
dotte cockerels, vigorous, healthy birds, Martin's  
200 to 262-egg strain, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis,  
Holdfast, Sask. 7-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**  
erels, Martin University strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00  
each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Dempsey,  
Heward, Sask. 9-5

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**  
from government selected stock, \$3.00, \$4.00 and  
\$5.00 each. Satisfaction or money back. J. A.  
Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 9-2

**SELLING—MARTIN'S STRAIN WHITE WYAN-**  
dotte cockerels, from New York prize-winning  
cocks and 200-egg hens, \$4.00 each. Elmer Langtry,  
Roland, Man. 10-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, HATCHED**  
from eggs direct from Martin's Regal-Dorcas,  
headed by Snowdrift and White Wonder, \$3.50, or  
two for \$6.00. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 10-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-**  
els, Rose Comb, University strain, \$2.50 each.  
Satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley,  
Sask. 10-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**  
erels, good laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Louis  
Ford, Rosendale, Man. 10-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-**  
els, Martin-Dorcas strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00.  
John Hayward, Sinclair, Man. 10-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOOD**  
size, laying strain, \$2.00. R. O. Wyler, Luseland,  
Sask. 10-3

**SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
cockerels, \$2.00 each. D. A. McLaren, Treherne,  
Man. 10-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**  
erels, laying strain, \$2.50. T. H. Wilson, Delo-  
rairie, Man. 10-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
cockerels, Martin strain, May hatch, \$1.75 each.  
Mrs. Fred Gruenerud, Broderick, Sask. 6-5

**PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE**  
cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Horace  
Wilcox, Parkbeg, Sask. 9-2

**PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
cockerels, \$2.00. O. T. Gamey, Strathclair, Man. 9-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE, MARTIN GUILD'S**  
strain, cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; pullets and hens,  
\$2.00 to \$3.00. Louise Prebble, Tuzaske, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB**  
White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00.  
Mrs. Ed. Quamston, Carnduff, Sask. 10-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE**  
cockerels, Rose Comb, \$2.50 each. Wm. Geekle,  
Elphinstone, Man. 10-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00;**  
pullets, \$1.50. W. Christie, Rocanville, Sask. 10-2

**GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,**  
\$3.00. Ralph Kramer, Mildale, Sask. 8-4

#### Leghorns

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN**  
cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00; hens, \$1.50. Satis-  
faction guaranteed. Arthur Hoefling, Alliance,  
Alta. 9-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN**  
cockerels and pullets, \$2.00 each. The leading Bar-  
ron strain of Western Canada. Richard Datta,  
Findlater, Sask. 6-5

**JUST ARRIVED FROM FERRIS, A 300 STRAIN**  
cockerel, heads government tested pen, eggs, \$3.00;  
other pens, \$2.00 per 15; cockerels, \$3.00, from 300-  
egg cockerels. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 7-6

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK AND**  
White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Karl Hult,  
Waseca, Sask. 6-5

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN**  
cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Wesley Horn,  
Arfath, Sask. 7-4

**EGGS FOR SALE—HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN**  
S. C. W. Leghorns, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100,  
David Read, Bashaw, Alta. 10-5

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-**  
erels, heavy-laying stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00. M. H.  
Feeley, Preeceville, Sask. 10-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, A PEN,**  
ten pullets and cockerels, \$15; eggs, \$1. or 15.  
B. Lammers, Lancer, Sask. 10-3

**TOM BARRON, 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS**  
and Wyandottes, 96 pullets laid 81 eggs, December  
17, 1921. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 10-3

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-**  
erels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. C. Cuthbert,  
Glenora, Man. 10-5

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,**  
\$2.00; two, \$3.50. Jas. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 10-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN**  
cockerels, \$2.00. W. F. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 9-2

**WHITE S. C. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00;**  
pullets, \$1.00. Merle Edwards, Cheadle, Alta. 7-4

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,**  
dark, \$2.50. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 10-2

#### Orpingtons

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—CHOICE COCKERELS,**  
large, vigorous birds, weighing eight to ten pounds  
(Yellowlegs and Hoffman strain), \$5.00 each; two  
for \$9.00; one-year-old cock, over 11 pounds, \$7.50.  
W. Beachell, Rosser, Man. 9-2

**FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,**  
McArthur strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. Eggs for hatch-  
ing. C. F. Klombas, Lashburn, Sask. 9-5

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—ALL OUR PRIZE-WIN-**  
ning stock for sale. Singles and pens. Send for  
list. McArthur Farms, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg.  
9-2

**CHOICE EGG-STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON**  
cockerels, eight and nine pounds, \$2.50 each;  
record birds, \$4.00. Plainy Range Poultry Farm,  
Big Valley, Alta. 8-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,**  
from prize stock, \$5.00 and \$4.00; young hens, \$1.50.  
Eggs in season. James Dyke, Elbow, Sask. 8-5

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,**  
first prize winners, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Ernest Sur-  
ridge, Wapella, Sask. 7-4

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,**  
good laying strain, \$2.00. Jas. Hood, Castor, Alta.  
7-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON**  
cockerels, from first prize stock, \$3.00 each.; eggs,  
\$3.00 for 15. R. Turner, Rosendale, Alta. 10-4

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, EIGHT AND**  
nine pounds, \$3.00 each. H. Christopher, Sceptre,  
Sask. 10-3

**OUR BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS WILL**  
improve your size, color and heavy-laying, \$7.00  
to \$10. Hoffman and Yellowlegs, Winnipeg.

**CLARK'S PRIZE-WINNING STRAIN BUFF**  
Orpington cockerels, \$5.00 and \$3.00; trios, \$13  
and \$8.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 10-3

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS, \$2.50.**  
Fred Sutton, Roland, Man. 10-3

**FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00**  
each. Edith Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 10-3

#### Minorcas

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA**  
cockerel, also White Minorca cockerel, \$2.50 each.  
Chris Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 8-3

**SELLING—BLACK MINORCA—COCKERELS,**  
Rose and Single Comb, \$2.50 each. Ed. Bergren,  
Viscount, Sask. 10-3

**PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS,**  
\$3.00 and \$4.00. G. Matteson, Davidson, Sask. 10-3

**25 ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA PULLETS,**  
\$2.00 each. R. Graham, Govan, Sask. 8-3

#### Rhode Islands

#### FOR SALE

**S.C. Rhode Island Reds Barred Plymouth Rocks**  
100 Breeding Males from high-producing birds,  
\$4.00 each.

**Day-old Chicks—April 15 to June 1, 80c each.**  
After June 1, 20c each.

**Hatching Eggs from stock with R.O.P. records**  
over 175 eggs, \$4.00 per setting of 15; three  
settings, \$10. Flock matings, \$2.00 per setting  
of 15; \$10 per 100.

**C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM**  
STRATHMORE, ALTA.

**BRED-TO-LAY RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**  
erels, both combs, red to the skin, \$3.00 each.  
Eggs in season. My pullets won three firsts and  
three seconds at the laying contest, Indian Head.  
Eggs from this pen, \$5.00 per 15 and \$2.50, utility.  
Mrs. N. A. Dane, Heward, Sask. 9-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Red cockerels, exhibition laying strain, \$3.00; two,  
\$5.00; cocks, \$4.00. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun,  
Sask. 6-6

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FROM**  
my Saskatchewan prize winners, good laying strain,  
choice cockerels, \$3.00 and up; pullets, \$2.00 and  
up. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 5-6

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE**  
Comb, fine colors, extra laying strain, government  
approved, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen,  
Alta. 7-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-**  
els, good color and type for breeding or show,  
\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10 each. Geo. A. Goeglein, Tofteld,  
Alta. 7-4

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Reds, winners, Guichin, Brandon, Winnipeg, Nepe-  
awa, Dauphin, Assinibola. Write wants, Gordon,  
Transcona, Manitoba. 8-3

**21 PULLETS, SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Reds, Saskatchewan University strain, \$1.75 each;  
two choice cockerels, from imported stock, \$3.00  
each. Boast, Youngstown, Alta. 10-2

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Red eggs, \$2.00 per setting, laying strain. F.  
Wolfe, Three Hills, Alberta. 10-5

**SELLING—ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS**  
\$3.00; two, \$5.00. George E. Cook, Conquest,  
Sask. 10-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-**  
els, also white, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Mrs. Ben  
Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 10-3

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Red cockerels, \$2.00. Lee Donogh, Griswold,  
Man. 10-3

**RHODE ISLAND RED HENS, BRED-TO-LAY,**  
from University stock, \$1.50. W. Claggett, Smiley,  
Sask. 10-2

**SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS,**  
winter layers, \$4.00 each. G. A. Hope, Wadena,  
Sask. 10-3

**SELLING—PURE R.I.R. COCKERELS, EITHER**  
comb, good quality. Order early get the best,  
\$2.50. George McIntyre, Randford, Man. 8-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
Red cockerels, fine color, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. F.  
Thornton, Crisik, Sask. 6-6

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND**  
dark Red cockerels, laying strain, \$3.50; two,  
\$6.00. W. Cassan, Medora, Man. 9-3

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, LAY-**  
ing strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Frank Holmes,  
Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 9-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-**  
els, laying strain, April hatch, \$2.00, \$3.00. Robert  
Haine, Macklin, Sask. 9-3

#### Black Langshans

**BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS—FINE,**  
vigorous. Will improve table and egg-laying  
qualities of any flock, \$5.00. Dr. Part, Provost,  
Alta. 10-3

#### Poultry Supplies

**SELLING—STANDARD RELIABLE INCUBA-**  
tor, good condition, 120 eggs, \$20; also successful  
20-egg, \$15. Harry Rossm, Davin, Sask. 7-5

**240-EGG INCUBATOR, \$20. NEW LAST**  
season. Arthur Hopton, Walpole, Sask.

**FOR SALE—120-EGG PEERLESS INCUBATOR,**  
\$15. O. R. Watson, Brookdale, Man. 10-3

#### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**SELLING—FOX TERRIER GOPHER PUPS,**  
Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels. Fred  
Congdon, Newdale, Man. 9-2

**FOR SALE—FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, MALES,**  
\$3.00; females, \$2.00 each. John G. Walker,  
Holdfast, Sask.

**SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, GREY-**  
hound cross, \$15 pair. W. Miller, Woodside, Man. 6-6

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



### The Haughty Merchant

I do not know the reason why, but I can't stand the Merchant Bly. It seems there's something in his gate that stirs me up, as sure as fate; there's something in the way he stands, the way he sits and moves his hands, the way he glances at a clerk who halts a moment from his work, the way he enters at a door, the way he walks across the store. Of course I know his ways and line are really no concern of mine, but still there's something in the guy that I can't stand, and don't know why! Today I wished some fancy cheese, some pitless prunes and special peas. I went to Johnson's, up to King's, across to Coburn's, down to King's, but not a merchant could supply the articles I wished to buy. At last with nothing else to do, I went to Bly's—I hated to. The clerks were busy; everything was moving like a watch's spring. With purposes sincere and high, I walked up to the Merchant Bly, who stood near by with lordly air, with cold, unfeeling "business" stare, an attitude which said clear through, "The mighty I, the little you!" Instead of one good warm "Hello!" he stood there for a space or two, then limbered up and deigned to say, "What can we do for you today?" By this time he had roused my ire, and stirred up some internal fire. For three full minutes, maybe four, I coldly, calmly looked him o'er, then said, "No thanks, I came to see not what you, Bly, would do for me; in charity, I come to do a few small kindnesses to you! You have the privilege, if you please, of digging up some prunes and peas—a privilege not for a clerk, but you, yourself, must do the work!" He did the work! "All right," said I, "in further kindness to you, Bly, I now unbend to offer pay! I've done a gracious deed today! But hurry! Get your 'business' stare; a customer is coming there!"



## SEEDS

See also General  
Miscellaneous

## Registered Seed Grain

**STEELE'S REGISTERED BANNER OATS WIN** again. First prize Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon. Unsurpassed for yield. Put up in best quality three-bushel sacks. Cleaned and registered. First generation, \$1.25 bushel; second generation, \$1.00. Sacks free. Samples on request. Order early. Supply limited. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 10-3

**NORTHERN-GROWN SELECTED SEED**—Registered Victory oats, third generation, heavy, pure sample, price \$3.25 bag of three bushels. Manchurian barley, pure, heavy sample, not registered, \$2.35 bag of two bushels. My work is to grow good seed. C. W. Banks, Benito, Man. 9-2

**REGISTERED WHEAT—DR. WHEELER'S 10B** Marquis, absolutely pure, full score for purity in field inspection. Every bag inspected and sealed by Seed Growers' Association. First generation, \$4.25 bag; second generation, \$3.25 bag. W. R. Brockington, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 7-8

**SELLING—"MARQUIS 7" REGISTERED** wheat, first generation, limited quantity, pure, choice, absolutely clean, from university Elite stock, government field test 97, germination 97. Information and price, Thos. C. Bennett, Laura, Sask. 8-6

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND** generation, second prize Chicago International, \$1.75 per bushel, sacked, sealed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wilford Meldrum, Raymond, Alta. 9-5

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND** generation, inspected and sealed by government inspector, weighs 64 pounds per bushel, \$4.00 per two-bushel sack. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 10-5

**REGISTERED MARQUIS, FIRST AND SECOND** generation, registered, \$2.00 and \$1.60 bushel. Cleaned, sacked and sealed. Norman Fisher, Sedalia, Alta. 9-4

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED RUBY WHEAT,** third generation, \$5.00 per two-bushel bag. C. Billy, Millwood, Man. 9-2

**REGISTERED BANNER OATS, SECOND** generation, \$1.10 bushel. R. D. Lynch, Manville, Alta. 9-2

## Various

## FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE  
FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

## Seager Wheeler's Descriptive Seed Booklet

Don't delay ordering your seed requirements. Before buying seed grain consider my offerings. My Early Triumph and Supreme and other grains are all first generation seed, registered or not registered, as desired, at prices lower than ever offered before. I expect an early spring. Send for my booklet—NOW.

SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTERN, Sask.

**SEED** Recleaned, choice 2 C.W. Oats, 3 C.W. Barley and No. 1 Northern Marquis Wheat. We will be glad to quote you either in bulk or sacked. Delivered any point in Manitoba. Prices and samples on application. McMILLAN GRAIN CO., 455 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

**SEED GRAINS, ETC.—SECOND GENERATION** Marquis, \$2.10; Five, \$1.90; Kubanka, \$1.75; Acme, \$2.75; Kota, attractive prices; Prolific oats, \$1.60; Abundance, registered, \$1.10; Hubam, \$3.90 bushel; millet, \$5.50; sweet clover, \$11.50; brome, \$12.50 cwt. Can supply every want. Gopher, rat, mice virus, spreads contagion, highly recommended, \$2.50, \$5.00 mailed. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, FIRST** generation, from registered seed. Also quantity genuine Spring Rye seed, free all noxious weed seeds and wild oats, recleaned, ready for drill. Prices, samples on request. Frank Jellis, Marshall, Sask. C.N.R. 7-5

**KUBANKA, DURUM, BURBANK'S, QUALITY** Spring and Winter, ripens in 85 days. Winter wheats, World's Wonder, Minnturkey, Alberta Red Bark barley, Mammoth and Leader oats, Premont flax. Samples ten cents. Robert Blane, Harrowby, Man. 7-7

**SELLING—CHOICE KITCHENER WHEAT,** grown on breaking, seed purchased from Dr. Wheeler, also Red Bobs, \$1.25. Gold Rain oats, 50 cents. Bags extra. Arthur Jesson, 10-3

**SELLING—GOLDEN EXTRA CHAFF KUBANKA** wheat, \$1.15 per bushel. Flax, \$2.00. Both recleaned. Prices f.o.b. Douglas, Man. Sacks extra. D. McKeand, Douglas, Man. 10-3

## Corn

**SEED CORN—100 POUNDS, \$4.00. SUCCESS-** fully grown on 50 Canadian farms 1922. Samples, particulars, Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota. 10-5

## Wheat

**REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT** LANG'S Strain, grown on our own Seed Farms at Indian Head in 1922, and sold direct to growers in lots of two bushels and over. First Generation, registered, at \$2.50 per bus., sacks free. Second Generation, registered, at \$1.85 per bus., sacks free. Also No. 1 Seed Marquis (grown from Registered Seed,) in bulk, car lots, re-cleaned for drill, at \$1.25 per bus., or smaller lots at \$1.85 per bushel, sacked. Terms f.o.b. Indian Head. Cash with order, or deposit and balance draft against bill of lading. Special Price to County Agents, Grain Growers' Associations, Co-operative Associations, Agricultural Societies, Seed Centres and Group Farmers and on car lots of Registered Seed. ANGUS MACKAY FARM SEED CO. LTD., INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

**OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULTS** of 13 years careful hand selection as member of the C.S.G.A. First generation, Registered, \$3.70 bag; second generation, Registered, \$2.90 bag; not registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymond, Sask. 1-6

**SELLING—WHEELER'S THIRD GENERATION** Marquis, price \$1.50 bushel; also pure Red Bobs Supreme, \$1.50 bushel; bags included. Chas. Grant, Edam, Sask. 9-3

**SELLING—SUPREME WHEAT, NO. 1, CLEAN-** ed, two bushels sacked, \$2.80. Special price by car lot. Geo. W. Holroyd, Warner, Alta. 9-2

**KUBANKA WHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.50 BUSH-** el, sacks extra. Sample sent, 10 cents. C. A. Partidge, Saltcoats, Sask. 9-4

**RED BOBS SUPREME—SEED DIRECT FROM** Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, \$1.50 f.o.b. Tuzaske. T. W. Russell, Tuzaske Sask. 9-5

**OUR SPECIAL STRAIN OF RUBY WHEAT** is pure and clean, hard wheat, 20 days earlier than Durum, cleaned and sacked, \$1.40 bushel. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 9-4

**SELLING—PURE RUBY WHEAT, \$1.50 PER** bushel, including sacks. J. Rommehel, Viking, Alta. 9-4

**SELLING—BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT,** \$2.00 bushel. Ripens early, nice big wheat. Try a bushel. Alex. Dunbar, Delia, Alta. 9-4

**RED FIVE WHEAT SEED, DR. SAUNDERS'** Early, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. F. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 10-3

**FOR SALE—QUANTITY MONAD DURHAM** wheat, grown from pedigree seed. O. McGee, Redvers, Sask. 10-2

**KUBANKA WHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.30 BUSH-** el, sacks extra. Wm. Hargreaves, Moosomin, Sask. 8-3

**DR. SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIVE WHEAT**—Beautiful sample, \$1.75, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 9-5

**RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED AND BAGGED,** \$1.40 bushel. A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask. 8-5

**KUBANKA WHEAT, McFAYDEN'S STOCK,** \$1.25. G. Eby, Philippen, Sask. 9-3

**REGISTERED MARQUIS, \$1.50 BUSH-** el, sacked, sealed. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 10-5

**KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.25 PER BUSH-** el, sacks extra. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 10-3

## Oats

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WISCONSIN PED-** igree oats, originated by Wisconsin Experimental Farm, yield at Dauphin 120 bushels per acre. Write for price. Fred Forsberg & Sons, Dauphin, Man. Testimonial: "We had ten acres of your Wisconsin oats and got 845 bushels. We are well pleased, even at \$5.00 per bushel." L. A. Welch, 10-3

**SELLING—SMALL CAR BANNER OATS, 42** pounds per bushel, mill run, 45 cents. Also choice Golden Millet seed, cleaned, no noxious weeds, \$3.85 per 100. Bags included. Wm. J. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 9-3

**CHOICE AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GROWN** from registered seed, \$1.00 bushel, sacked; also Banner oats, car lots, 60 cents; small lots, 75 cents. Shipped on approval. W. F. M. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 9-5

**SELLING—WISCONSIN OATS, BETTER** yielder by from 10 to 30 bushels per acre in two-year test than Banner or Victory. Four bushels, \$5.00. Write Welch Farm, Marquette, Man. 6-5

**SIXTY-DAY OATS, FEBRUARY ORDERS,** 60 cents bushel, sacked. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 8-5

**SELLING—2 C.W., FEED OATS, BALED HAY.** Lowest prices. Walter Greer, Laeburn, Sask. 3-11

**LIBERTY HULLESS OATS—HEAVY YIELDER,** small quantity sows acre, choice, \$2.00, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 9-5

**SELLING—CAR OF BANNER SEED OATS,** heavy and practically free from weeds, 50 cents bushel. D. Chambers, Eyebrow, Sask. 9-2

**SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS RECLEANED IM-** proved Banner oats, 55 cents bushel. R. A. Robertson, Aylesbury, Sask. 9-4

**VICTORY OATS, RECLEANED, SACKED,** ready for drill, 85 cents bushel. Frank Mead, Ogema, Sask. 6-6

**SELLING—SEED OATS, CAR LOAD AMER-** ican Banner, 50 cents bushel. J. S. Paterson, Quill Lake, Sask. 10-3

**FOR SALE—7,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS,** 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Indus, Alta. L. C. Hiett, Dalemead, Alta. 10-2

**SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS AMERICAN BAN-** ner oats, 45 cents per bushel. Sample free. Ben Anderson, Hitchcock, Sask. 10-2

**SELLING—PURE LEADER OATS, CLEANED** and sacked, 75 cents bushel. James B. Clark, Naisberry, Sask. 10-2

**BANNER SEED OATS, YIELDED 60 BUSH-** els off new land, 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Emerson. Send sacks. M. B. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 10-4

**FOR SALE—SEED OATS, 60 CENTS; SHEAF** oats, four cents in sack. W. Goodspeed, Rutland, Sask. 10-2

**SELLING—2,000 BUSHELS GOLDEN RAIN** oats, cleaned, 60 cents, f.o.b. Portreeve. Sample on request. Orwell Nafra, Portreeve, Sask. 9-2

**SEED OATS—CAR LOAD PURE AMERICAN** Banner, from registered seed, 55 cents bushel. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 9-2

**LEADER OATS, 55 CENTS BUSH-** el, shern, Torquay, Sask. 9-4

**SELLING—CAR CLEAN SEED OATS, 50 CENTS** bushel. Frank Oliver, Imperial, Sask. 9-3

**J. S. PALMER, ARTLAND, SASK., IS OFFER-** ing 2 C.W. oats for seed at lowest prices. 10-3

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**PREMOST FLAX—SEED GUARANTEED PURE,** clean, \$3.00, f.o.b. Tuzaske, Sask. T. W. Russell, Tuzaske Sask. 9-5

**SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, CLEAN, GOOD** germination, extra fine sample, \$2.75 per bushel. A. Pickford, Moore Park, Man. 10-2

**FULTON BROS., ROSEDALE STATION, ALTA.,** offer 100 bushels flax, suitable for seed, no weeds, \$2.00 per bushel; 10 cents sample. 10-2

**FLAX FOR SALE—PREMOST VARIETY,** cleaned, \$2.50, bags extra. Oliver Bradley, Gilbert Plains, Man. 10-2

**SELLING—FLAX, RECLEANED, \$2.80 BUSH-** el, cotton bags included. Shipped Benton or Empress. T. Melkie, Acadia Valley, Alta. 10-3

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**SELLING—BARK BARLEY, 75 CENTS; MEN-** sary barley, prize seed, six-row, 65 cents; cleaned, sacks extra. Wm. Jackson, Box 121, Oak Lake, Man. Phone 86-5.

**O.A.C. BARLEY, GOOD CLEAN SEED, GER-** mination 95%, 60 cents. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 10-3

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**BARK BARLEY, CLEANED, 80 CENTS PER** bushel; sacks 20 cents. Ed. Hood, Hinton, Sask. 10-3

**SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, CLEANED AND** sacked, 75 cents bushel. Jno. Buckle, Rosmer, Man. 9-5

**SELLING—BLACK HULLESS BARLEY, 60** pounds to the bushel, \$1.25, sacked, f.o.b. North Portal. G. A. Dunbar, North Portal, Sask. 8-4

**BARK BARLEY, 85 CENTS PER BUSH-** el, cleaned and sacked. Halderson Bros., Elfron, Sask. 7-6

**CHOICE QUALITY BARK BARLEY, RE-** cleaned, 85 cents, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 9-5

**SELLING—MENSURY BARLEY R. E. BAR-** ber, Arzyle, Man. 8-5

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Lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, de-  
livered, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta,  
18 cents pound. Mixed clover buckwheat, 11½,  
12½ cents pound, delivered. Quantity discounts.  
Petit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 7-6

**WHY BUY PACKAGE BEES WHEN YOU CAN**  
purchase a full colony in new ten-frame Langstroth  
hive for \$20? A new bee smoker free with every  
cash order during February. May delivery. Satis-  
faction guaranteed. W. G. Stanbridge, East Kil-  
donan, Man. 7-3

**FIVE PLACES FOR FIVE EXHIBITS, WIN-**  
nipeg Garden Show—second province. Five and  
ten-pound pails, 60-pound crates, \$9.00. Guar-  
anteed absolutely pure honey. G. H. Ball, Dominion  
City, Man. 6-6

**ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED**  
absolutely pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons;  
about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference,  
Standard Bank, Bloor Branch, N. K. McLean,  
37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto.

**BEST CLOVER HONEY, GUARANTEED PURE.**  
To dispose of it quickly we are selling it \$7.50 crate  
of 60 pounds. Money with order or C.O.D.  
Stanley Rumford, Theford, Ont. 10-5

**HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, \$8.00; AMBER,**  
\$6.00; Buckwheat, \$5.00 for 60 pounds. Large  
orders reduced prices. F. W. Krouse, Guelph,  
Ont. 9-4

**ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE—TEN FRAME**  
Jumbo or Langstroth. No disease. New hives.  
Strong colonies only. H. J. Merkle, 706 Somerset  
Building, Winnipeg. 7-5

**ITALIAN BEES—NEW LANGSTROTH HIVES,**  
May delivery, \$20. Ten per cent off for cash with  
order. J. W. Vanstone, East Kildonan, Man. 10-5

**HONEY, CHOICE MIXED, CLOVER AND**  
Buckwheat, 60 pounds, \$6.00. Hector Inch, Port  
Hope, Ont. 10-5

**60 POUNDS CLOVER HONEY, \$8.00. MIXED**  
honey, \$6.00. Wilbur Swayse Dunville, Ont. 6-5

**CALDWELL'S AI CLOVER HONEY IS PURE**  
and delicious. 100 pounds, \$13.50. Caldwell  
Apiaries, Dundas, Ont. 8-5

**WILSON'S CLOVER HONEY—CRATE OF SIX**  
ten-pound pails, \$8.25. John T. Wilson, Petrolia,  
Ont. 8-6

*There is \$360.00  
in this jug for you*

This 10 lb. jug of Standard Formal-  
dehyde will treat 400 bus. of seed  
grain—enough to seed 200 acres—  
which will produce approximately  
3600 bushels of wheat.

**STANDARD  
FORMALDEHYDE**

**KILLS  
SMUT**

Last year wheat was discounted an average of  
10c per bushel on account of smut—a loss of  
\$360.00 on 3600 bushels, which the contents of  
this jug would have saved.

**STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LTD.**

Montreal WINNIPEG Toronto

#### DENTISTS

**DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 McIntyre**  
Block, Winnipeg. 4-8

#### SITUATIONS VACANT

**LARGEST COMPANY—RESOURCES**  
\$10,000,000; selling guaranteed toilet articles,  
spices, extracts, proprietary medicines direct to  
consumer, standard over 50 years, offers excep-  
tional opportunity to earnest, intelligent men;  
experience unnecessary; surety required. Write  
today. The J. R. Watkins Company, Dept. G,  
Winnipeg, Man. 9-5

#### HAY AND FEED

**SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, \$8.00 TON. RED**  
Top, Upland, Timothy, prices on request. B. I.  
Sigvaldason, Arbrog, Man. 5-6

**CHOICE UPLAND HAY, \$15 TON, F.O.B.**  
cars, any quantity. Can supply feed and seed oats.  
Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 8-5

**SELLING—100 TONS GOOD MEADOW HAY,**  
\$10 per ton, f.o.b. F. Genereux, Dundurn, Sask.

#### TAXIDERM

**DEER HEADS, BIRDS, RUGS, MOUNTED**  
Jack Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 1f

#### GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**Sudbury Woolen Mills Ltd.**

#### SELL

**BLANKETS, YARNS, Mackinaw Coats and**  
Pants. Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth.  
Sweaters. Also do Custom Work.

**WRITE FOR PRICES**  
**SUDBURY ONTARIO**

**MOTHERS! WE SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM OF**  
keeping the whole family neat as a pin—at half  
the cost. We have a large assortment of men's,  
women's and children's slightly used clothing.  
A mother good at sewing can fix many to look like  
new. Write fully telling me sizes and quantities,  
also price you want to pay for each. Will ship  
c.o.d. You inspect at station, if not just what  
you want send it back. Mrs. Gowdy, 1585 Main  
St., Winnipeg. 9-9

**SELLING—YARN MADE FROM MY OWN**  
wool, \$1.50 per pound delivered; equal in quality  
to yarn sold at \$2.50 per pound. Two or three-ply,  
white or brown. Satisfaction guaranteed. M.  
Young, Fairfax, Man. 9-2

**"THE MARKET TREND"—A SEMI-MONTHLY**  
paper on business economics. Forecasts basic  
commodity markets, including grain, livestock, etc.  
Sample copy free. 349 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.  
Map. 9-2

**KING BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRU-**  
ments—Our specialty, saxophones and melody  
cornets. Write for catalog and prices. Wray's  
Music Store, Winnipeg. 9-5

**MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.**  
Catalogue and price list furnished on request.  
Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131  
Avenue A North, Saskatoon.

**IMMORTALITY CERTAIN AND A REAL**  
world beyond is shown in Swedenborg's great work  
on "Heaven and Hell." Over 400 pages. Only  
25 cents postpaid. D. W. Law, 486 Euclid Ave.,  
Toronto. 7-3

**BETTER BREAD! USE HO-MAYDE BREAD**  
improver. It will give a finer, sweeter, larger loaf.  
Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer or send  
15 cents to Western agents, C. & J. Jones, Lombard  
Street, Winnipeg.

**SILK PIECES FOR QUILTING—LARGE**  
bundle fancy colored pieces, only 50 cents postpaid.  
Write for large Novelty Catalogue, Free. United  
Sales Co., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

**CHILDREN'S COTTON HATS, 50 CENTS,**  
prepaid. Mrs. Mary Nickason, Wiseton, Sask. 2-10

**SELLING—TWO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL**  
buses, with light bob sleighs, good running order,  
\$50 each, cash. A. R. Smith, Sinaluta, Sask. 5-6

**BLUE AMBEROL RECORDS EXCHANGED**  
ten cents each. Free list. Scott's Record Ex-  
change, 445 Main St., Winnipeg. 10-31

#### TOBACCO

**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA**  
brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for  
five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand  
Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread  
Leaf, \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.00; Quesnel, \$3.50. Box  
50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Win-  
nipeg. 10-7

#### DRINKS AND CORDIALS

**MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-**  
table powder, soluble in water; Chartreuse, an-  
sette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Bene-  
dictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents.  
Receipt sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co.,  
Winnipeg. 10-13

#### PRODUCE

**CREAM WANTED—HIGHEST MARKET**  
prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for sweet and sour cream.  
Correct weights and tests, prompt payment  
guaranteed. Address, Dept. Dairy Husbandry,  
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. 8-5

#### HENS

**PRICES GUARANTEED TO MARCH 31**  
Hens, over 5 lbs., extra fat..... 23c  
Hens, over 5 lbs., in good condition..... 20c  
Hens, under 5 lbs., in good condition..... 17c  
Young Roosters, over 5 lbs.,..... 15c  
Young Roosters, under 5 lbs., good condition 13c  
Turkeys, in good condition..... 18c  
Ducks..... 23c  
Geese..... 15c  
Prices quoted are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg.  
Write for crates—we will forward without delay.  
GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.  
93 LUSTED STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

#### 5000 LIVE HENS WANTED

**BETWEEN NOW AND EASTER**  
Hens, 5½ lbs. and over, fat..... 20c-22c  
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 condition..... 16c  
Ducks and Turkeys..... Highest Market Price  
Hens, under above weight..... 16c-18c  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue.  
Crates on request. Prompt payments.  
ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Aikins St., Winnipeg

#### AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN

make big money selling our English-  
made, four-ply knitting wools. Sell on  
sight. Profits 75 cents and \$1.00 pound.  
Twenty shades sample wool free. Write  
today.

#### ENGLISH WOOL COMPANY

DEPT. M3, BOX 691 MONTREAL

#### BISSELL Mulcher-Packer

Levels fields. Crushes clods. Cul-  
tivates crops. Revives from  
winter killing. Forms  
a mulch.  
Firms soil.  
Packs air-  
spaces. Brings  
moisture from  
sub-soil. Pulver-  
izes. Kills small  
weeds. Makes  
the best seed  
bed.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 2, 1923.

**WHEAT**—Interest in North American grain in British importing centres appears to be at a very low ebb. Our markets while remaining firm have been exceedingly quiet and apparently any export business done has been of small proportions. There is undoubtedly some grain being sold overseas as the daily offerings although comparatively small are absorbed easily and New York reports small lots sold from day to day. At the same time we do not compare with Argentine shipments which are running around five million per week to Great Britain and the European continent. It is possible that some strength has been borrowed from some crop scares in connection with winter wheat in the U.S., and while these have been of a comparatively mild nature nevertheless very disquieting to short sellers of wheat. The trade is sharply divided as to future trend of prices. Cash markets are stagnant and comparatively easy with No. 1 Northern at a carrying charge under the May and May wheat at a discount of 1c under July.

**OATS and BARLEY**—Dull and featureless markets during the week, with very little change in values. There is an absolute lack of interest in these grains and business passing of small volume. Prices will no doubt follow trend of wheat market unless some demand develops to cause independent strength.

**FLAX**—Prices have worked about 6c lower during the week. Movement very light and good premiums available in American markets for Canadian flax.

**RYE**—Dull, with prices off about 3c per bushel, very light business being done.

| WINNIPEG FUTURES            |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|----------|--|
| Feb. 26 to Mar. 3 inclusive |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  |
|                             | 26   | 27   | 28   | 1    | 2    | 3    | Week Ago | Year Ago |  |
| Wheat—                      |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  |
| May                         | 112½ | 114  | 114½ | 114½ | 113½ | 112½ | 112½     | 140½     |  |
| July                        | 113½ | 114½ | 115½ | 115½ | 114½ | 113½ | 113½     | 134      |  |
| Oats—                       |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  |
| May                         | 48½  | 48½  | 48½  | 48½  | 48½  | 48   | 48½      | 50½      |  |
| July                        | 48   | 48½  | 48½  | 48½  | 48½  | 47½  | 48       | 50       |  |
| Barley—                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  |
| May                         | 57½  | 57½  | 57½  | 57½  | 57½  | 56½  | 57½      | 67½      |  |
| July                        | 57½  | 57½  | 57½  | 58½  | 58   | 57½  | 57½      | 64½      |  |
| Flax—                       |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  |
| May                         | 234½ | 230½ | 231½ | 232½ | 232½ | 230½ | 234½     | 239½     |  |
| July                        | 230½ | 225½ | 226½ | 227½ | 227½ | 225½ | 230      | 237½     |  |
| Rye—                        |      |      |      |      |      |      |          |          |  |
| Dec.                        | 81½  | 82½  | 82½  | 81½  | 81½  | 79   | 81½      | 105½     |  |
| July                        | 82   | 82   | 82½  | 82½  | 81½  | 79½  | 82       |          |  |

**MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES**

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.20½ to \$1.30½; No. 1 northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.28½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.17½ to \$1.25½; No. 2 northern, \$1.16½ to \$1.23½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.21½; No. 3 northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.19½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.21½ to \$1.27½; No. 1 hard, \$1.19½ to \$1.21½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.17½ to \$1.19½; No. 1 hard, \$1.15½ to \$1.17½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.05½ to \$1.09½; No. 1 durum, 99½c to \$1.01½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.03½ to \$1.07½; No. 2 durum, 97½c to \$1.00½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.00½ to \$1.05½; No. 3 durum, 95½c to 98½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 68½c to 69c; No. 3 yellow, 67½c to 68c; No. 2 mixed, 67c to 67½c; No. 3 mixed, 66c to 66½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 41c to 41½c; No. 3 white, 40c to 40½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 59c to 62c; medium to good, 56c to 58c; lower grades, 52c to 55c. Rye—No. 2, 76½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.05½.

**SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK**

Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today: Cattle, 2,000; calves, 2,000; hogs, 15,000; sheep, 1,000.

Cattle—Killing cattle classes were moved on a somewhat spotted price basis today with steers steady and other classes weak to a shade lower than on Wednesday. Some of the cows and heifers looked 15c to 25c lower than this time last week. There were a few bunches of fat steers good enough to earn bids up to \$8.00, and a few yearlings were held considerably above that mark but remained unsold late in the day. Other steers sold down from \$8.00 to \$6.50 or less, while most she stock was cashed between \$4.00 and \$6.00 with sorting more rigid than early in the week. Bulls were rather draggy. Stocker and feeder values were steady and good classes showed some strength as compared with a week ago. Veal calves were discounted 50c again today and topky kinds sold mostly at \$8.50 to \$8.75; seconds earned \$4.00 to \$4.50. Seven markets thus far this week have had about 156,600 cattle and 39,100 calves, compared with 155,000 cattle and 37,100 calves the same days last week.

**WINNIPEG**

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending March 2:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,432; hogs, 5,476; sheep, 905. Last week: Cattle, 3,654; hogs, 5,909; sheep, 916.

The past week has seen a steady run of cattle on this market, the great bulk of

| WHEAT PRICES                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Feb. 26 to Mar. 3, inclusive. |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Date                          | 1 N  | 2 N  | 3 N  | 4    | 5    | 6    |
| Feb. 26                       | 110  | 108  | 105½ | 99½  | 93½  | 86½  |
| 27                            | 111½ | 109½ | 106½ | 101  | 94½  | 87½  |
| 28                            | 111½ | 109½ | 106½ | 101½ | 94½  | 87½  |
| Mar. 1                        | 111½ | 109½ | 106½ | 101½ | 94½  | 87½  |
| 2                             | 111½ | 109½ | 106½ | 100½ | 94½  | 87½  |
| 3                             | 109½ | 107½ | 105½ | 99½  | 93½  | 86½  |
| Week Ago                      | 110  | 108½ | 105½ | 99½  | 93½  | 86½  |
| Year Ago                      | 144½ | 140½ | 130½ | 122½ | 111½ | 104½ |

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur  
February 26 to March 3, inclusive

| Date     | WHEAT |      | OATS |       | BARLEY |      | FLAX |      | RYE |
|----------|-------|------|------|-------|--------|------|------|------|-----|
|          | Feed  | 2 CW | 3 CW | Ex Fd | 1 Fd   | 2 Fd | 1 NW | 2 CW |     |
| Feb. 26  | 76½   | 48½  | 43½  | 43½   | 42½    | 40½  | 54½  | 50½  | 78½ |
| 27       | 78    | 48½  | 43½  | 43½   | 42½    | 41½  | 54½  | 50½  | 79½ |
| 28       | 78½   | 48½  | 43½  | 43½   | 42½    | 41½  | 54½  | 50½  | 79½ |
| Mar. 1   | 78½   | 48½  | 43½  | 43½   | 42½    | 41½  | 54½  | 50½  | 78½ |
| 2        | 77½   | 48½  | 43½  | 43½   | 42½    | 41½  | 54½  | 50½  | 78½ |
| 3        | 76½   | 48   | 42½  | 42½   | 41½    | 40½  | 54½  | 50½  | 78½ |
| Week Ago | 76½   | 48½  | 43½  | 43½   | 42½    | 40½  | 52   | 50½  | 78½ |
| Year Ago | 94½   | 53   | 46½  | 46½   | 46     | 42½  | 65½  | 62½  | 104 |

which were of the medium butcher order. It would appear from the large number of half fat cattle coming forward that feed is becoming scarce in some districts and certain farmers are letting their stuff come to market just at a time when it is beginning to put on finish. On the better finished butcher cattle of all classes, prices have strengthened slightly during the week. The great bulk of butcher steers were selling between 5c and 5½c per lb., with a few odd head reaching 6c, and the plain kinds from 4½c to 5c. Feeder steers have been selling particularly strong and were right up in line with medium butchers. Fat cows were a drag on the market during the latter part of the week, although the very best cows were still bringing 4c per lb. The bulk of good fat heifers are selling from 4½c to 4¾c, with an odd one up to 5c. Calves have taken a decided advance and light weight fat calves are selling from 9c to 10c per lb. The trade is slow on milkers and springers and only the good kind are bringing a satisfactory price. The great bulk of medium cows are selling from \$30 to \$50 each.

The hog market dropped 25c during the week, thick smooths bringing 8½c with a 10 per cent. premium over these for select bacon.

Sheep and lamb receipts continue very light and the market is firm, choice lambs bringing from 11c to 12c and choice sheep from 6 to 8c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

|                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Prime butcher steers.....   | \$5.50 to \$6.00 |
| Good to choice steers.....  | 5.00 to 5.50     |
| Medium to good steers.....  | 4.50 to 5.00     |
| Common steers.....          | 4.00 to 4.50     |
| Choice feeder steers.....   | 4.50 to 5.00     |
| Common feeder steers.....   | 3.50 to 4.00     |
| Choice stocker steers.....  | 3.75 to 4.25     |
| Common stocker steers.....  | 3.25 to 3.75     |
| Choice butcher heifers..... | 4.50 to 5.00     |
| Fair to good heifers.....   | 4.00 to 4.50     |
| Medium heifers.....         | 3.50 to 4.00     |
| Choice stock heifers.....   | 2.50 to 2.75     |
| Choice butcher cows.....    | 3.50 to 4.00     |
| Fair to good cows.....      | 3.00 to 3.50     |
| Bred to stock cows.....     | 2.00 to 2.50     |
| Canner cows.....            | 1.50 to 1.75     |
| Choice veal calves.....     | 8.00 to 10.00    |
| Common calves.....          | 6.00 to 8.00     |
| Heavy bull calves.....      | 4.00 to 6.00     |

**EGGS AND POULTRY**

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Receipts of local fresh continue light. Dealers are quoting 38c to 40c delivered. Extras are jobbing at 46c, firsts 44c, pullets 42c. Storage stocks have been cleaned up. Last week there were six inspections, one being inter-provincial and five import. Poultry: Market very quiet. Dealers are not sending out quotations.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Business is very quiet in this province. Storage stocks are exhausted and receipts of fresh are extremely light. The few that are arriving are jobbing at 47c to 50c. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 47½c and these are retailing at 55c. Poultry: Neither live or dressed poultry is offering from producers and local demand is being supplied from storage.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market is easier, supplies of fresh are more plentiful and the quality is reported good. On a graded basis dealers are quoting country shippers delivered extras 40c, firsts 35c, and they are jobbing extras 50c, firsts 40c to 45c. Storage eggs are practically off the market. Poultry: Market remains firm, frozen chicken are jobbing at 23c, fowl 18c to 20c.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Market slightly stronger with an improvement in the quantity of receipts, quality is also reported to be steadily improving. Dealers are quoting 35c for straight gathered and 30c for pullet eggs delivered. A few storage eggs remain but these are being reduced rapidly. Poultry: No business reported.

# CO-OPERATIVE CATTLE SELLING

is "going strong."

Western farmers see the advantage of the new plan for selling cattle direct on the consuming market.

Co-operating, at cost and for the benefit of the producer.

And with no speculators' or dealers' profits to pay.

Ten car loads for co-operative selling came into St. Boniface in a single morning.

That was a pretty good start.

Iowa farmers, and others in the corn belt States, are sending in orders for feeder cattle direct to us.

Our cattle are being sold at Chicago by the Chicago Producers' Commission Company—the second largest handling Company on the yards—at St. Paul by the Central Co-operative Commission Company—the largest handlers of cattle on that market.

Both are big co-operative farmers' companies with good outlets for our feeder cattle.

Agents at Toronto are handling Cattle forwarded to that market.

Arrangements are being completed for co-operative export of cattle suitable for English and Scottish markets.

Daily reports from every market show just where cattle can be best sold.

Ship now to St. Boniface, Edmonton or Calgary.

For all information write to

Co-operative Selling Department

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.**  
The Organized Farmer in Business

St. Boniface      Edmonton      Calgary

**THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY**  
Established 1884

**GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

Ship your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax to a reliable commission firm.

We give personal attention to grading, obtain highest prices at time of sale, and otherwise look after your interests.

Before shipping write us for shipping and market information.

Liberal advances made on receipt of shipping bills.

Investment and hedging orders in Futures carefully executed.

Licensed and Bonded. References: Any office Union Bank of Canada.

**700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG**

**Building**



**Aladdin Saves \$300 to \$1000**  
And Weeks of Labor

Wm. Broomfield, Binscarth, Man., writes: "I am well pleased—materials the very best. Saved money. Write me."

Mail this advertisement with your name and address for **FREE** 100-page Book of Aladdin homes and plans.

**CANADIAN ALADDIN COMPANY LTD.**  
WINNIPEG

**BRITISH BACON MARKET**

Canadian leanest, 80s to 94s; lean, 78s to 84s; prime, 74s to 84s. American, 64s to 76s, quiet. Irish, 113s to 125s, slow. Danish, 96s to 105s, steady. Danish killings, 54,142 head. Arrivals are heavy and checking possible improvement.



# Tremendous Money-Saving Opportunities for the Farmers of Western Canada

Western Canada's  
Greatest All-British  
Mail Order House

## NEW SPRING LINES

Genuine British  
Government Surplus  
War Supplies

We are proud of the fact that this is the largest mail order house in Canada exclusively handling British-made goods. We have exclusive selling rights in Canada for a number of British Government surplus war supplies, at prices previously unheard-of in Western Canada. We absolutely guarantee that these goods are shipped to us direct from government stocks in England, and that they are of the highest possible government quality. We will refund all moneys promptly if there is the slightest dissatisfaction. For the spring trade we have put into stock a large number of new lines at prices that we are convinced cannot be duplicated anywhere. We absolutely refuse to handle shoddy goods, and that is the reason why our money-back guarantee goes with every purchase.

### British Government Riding Breeches

Our line of Riding Breeches for this season's business has been secured direct from huge British Government army stocks in London, and we can guarantee that they are the most sensational values in Western Canada today. Stocked in sizes: 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. State size when ordering.

**British Army RIDING BREECHES**, made of genuine English whipcord, with double seats, hip pockets, two front pockets, watch pocket, belt straps, laced legs, and buttons. **\$2.95** Per pair

**British Army RIDING BREECHES**, made of genuine English Gabardine, same description as above. **\$2.75** Per pair

**British Army RIDING BREECHES**, made of genuine Bedford Cord, officer's pattern, with buckskin strappings. Most sensational value in riding breeches in Canada today. **\$4.45** Per pair

**British Army RIDING BREECHES**, made of English Union Tweed, officer's pattern, with tweed strappings and side pockets only. Eminently suitable for ladies' wear. **\$5.45**

**British Officers' RIDING BREECHES**, most extraordinary value. Made of English Wool Bedford Cord with genuine buckskin strappings. Best procurable and will wear for years. Usually sold at **\$12.50** **\$30.00**. Our price



### British Army SHIRTS

Army Shirts of natural grey flannel, double-breasted, reinforced at shoulders. Extra special value at, each **\$2.50**

**British Officers' Shirts** of khaki flannel, with detachable collars, two pockets. Ideal for farm wear. Each **\$3.00**



### COMPLETE SADDLE OUTFIT \$12.50



This saddle outfit has taken the West by storm during the past few months. The first customers sent in their money dubiously, wondering how we could sell such a magnificent outfit at such a low price. Hundreds have since written to tell us how pleased they were. Repeat orders are coming in by every mail. Our ambition is to send one of these saddle outfits to every farm in the West, and it looks as if we will do it. Don't forget that it's a complete outfit — **GENUINE ALL-LEATHER BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAVALRY SADDLE**, with cinch and stirrups, 44-lb. all-wool saddle blanket, riding bridle and lines and bit, and military tethering rope — all for **\$12.50**. Sold on our money-back policy, and honestly worth four times the money.

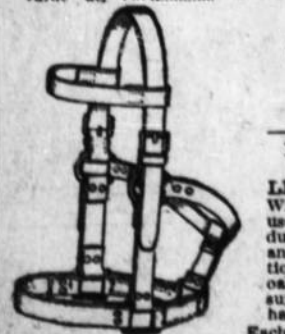
### BEST ITALIAN WHEMP HALTER SHANKS

Nine feet long, complete with ring. Useful not only as halter shanks but for a thousand other things on the farm. Strong and durable. These were made for the British cavalry, and are amazing value. **30c** Each



### British Government OFFICER'S RIDING BRIDLE

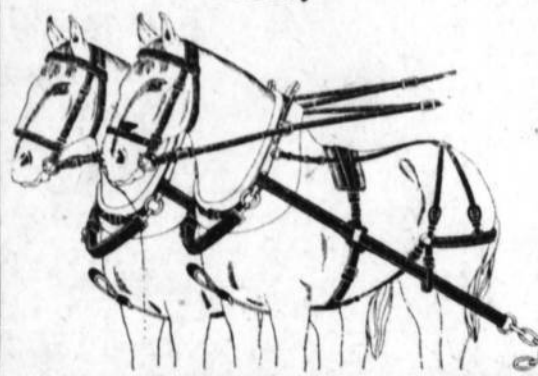
With bit and reins. Part worn, but in splendid condition. Wonderful value at, each **\$1.75**



**British Government Regulation LEATHER HALTERS** With double heads. Part used by the British army during the war, but guaranteed in first-class condition. Genuine government oak-tanned leather. Much superior to any halter we have ever handled. **90c** Each

### HEAVY TEAM HARNESS \$45.00 Per Set

Most Outstanding Value in Canada Today



This harness was SPECIALLY MADE IN ENGLAND for the CANADIAN ARMY. No harness sold in Canada today is made of such stout, durable leather, and it is EASILY WORTH, at current market prices, DOUBLE THE PRICE we ask. We cannot guarantee immediate delivery of more than 500 sets, as when we placed our order the British Government had released only a very small part of their big stocks, but we are advised that weekly consignments will begin to arrive at our depot towards the end of March, and ALL ORDERS RECEIVED AFTER THE FIRST 500 SETS ARE SOLD WILL BE FILLED IN ROTATION. Most of these sets were used only a few weeks before the close of the war. GUARANTEED IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, and the MOST REMARKABLE VALUE EVER OFFERED TO THE FARMERS OF THE WEST. Any farmer needing team harness at any time this year would be well advised to PLACE AN ORDER IMMEDIATELY.

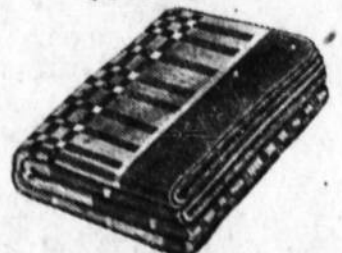
**YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED**  
On all Orders. References: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Genuine British Government  
**ARMY BLANKETS, \$1.95 Each**



One of our outstanding lines of unapproachable values. Huge purchases made by us from British Government stocks. If you want warm blankets away below cost, these are the ones. Can be used regularly in the farm home, or for scores of emergency uses, such as hunting, camping, threshing, etc. You will have to pay more than double the price when our present stocks are exhausted.

**AUTO OR DRIVING ROBES, \$3.95 Each**



Guaranteed all wool, in beautiful woven colors. Will last a lifetime, even with the hardest kind of wear. Driving comfort at this low price is cheap. Size 60 inches by 80 inches.



### Genuine British ARMY SWEATERS

Genuine British Army All-wool Pullover Sweaters. There will be many cold days in spring when these will be indispensable. Hard-wearing and a real bargain. **\$2.95** Each

All remittances must be made by Money Order or Express Orders. No Cheques received unless accepted by the bank. Please state railroad shipping point when sending order.

### BRITISH ARMY LEGGINGS

All-leather leggings, spring front blocked, without seam at back (see illustration). Cut from best parts of hides only, and all straps sewn on by hand. Stout, good-looking and hard-wearing, and especially suitable for riding and farm wear. Guaranteed best on market. **\$2.95** Per pair



## JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR  
**BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS LEATHER SUPPLIES**

9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON ALTA.



### All-Wool British White Web Surcingle Army Sox



Absolutely new; made of best British military web, with leather straps and buckle; 7 feet long by 3 inches wide. Each **60c**  
British Government LEATHER SURCINGLES, partly worn, but in fine condition. Each **50c**

Made of highest grade wool and beautifully finished. Splendid wearing qualities and ideal for the farm. We are selling them at less than wholesale price. Guaranteed British army goods. **45c** Per pair

### TARPAULINS

These were made specially for covering British army supplies, and are of superb quality. Waterproof and will last for years. Don't confuse these with cheaper varieties. Used for covering ship's hatches, etc. Size, 6 feet by 6 feet, **\$4.50**; 8 feet by 12 feet, **\$10.50**; 10 feet by 14 feet, **\$16.25**.

### Partly-worn British Army Web HAVERSACKS

Complete with leather slings. These are ideal for school or lunch bags. Each **45c**  
**NEW FLAX HAVERSACKS**, 10 inches square, complete with shoulder straps **90c**

### BRITISH ARMY TEAM LINES

22 feet long, made of the finest leather. **\$3.00** You cannot make a mistake at, per set.

### Genuine British Government Horse Blankets

**\$3.25 each**



Shipped direct to us from England, from British Government Ordnance Depot stocks. Our customers tell us that blankets of this quality are sold by retailers in the West at from \$13.00 to \$15.00 per pair, and we have had offers from wholesalers and large retailers to buy large quantities at the same price we are asking you. Unquestionably the best values ever offered to the farmers of the West. Very warmly lined, and made with two surcingle with brass eyelets. Order now for future requirements.

### Genuine British Army All-Leather BOOTS

We have secured the most amazing values in genuine British Army Boots ever offered in Western Canada. We have no fear of competition. Compare our values with those you can obtain elsewhere. All boots sold by us are guaranteed English made.

**South African Field Boots, \$5.50 Per Pair**

We placed these on the Western Canada market last fall, and the immense number of our satisfied customers is a sufficient guarantee that they are all we claim them to be. Made by British manufacturers for the British Army of full kip leather, with two single solid butt soles, leather lined throughout. Ideal for the hardest wear on the farm. Damp-proof filling between upper and first sole; stout first all-leather sole; patent waterproof layer between the two soles; stout solid bend outer sole, fully damp and waterproof, and double waterproof tongue. Note the stamp on the sole; no others genuine.



### British Officers' Boots, \$4.90 per pair

All-leather, tan willow Derby boot, with official British officer's stamp on boot. Leather lined throughout, with stitched soles and welted. For the farmer who prefers a fairly light boot, this is the best and hardest-wearing on the market today. **\$4.90** Per pair

### British Officers' Semi-Willow Calf Boots \$5.90 per pair

A boot made specially for British officers, and of superior quality for the farmer who wishes appearance and style in addition to quality. Goodyear welt, screwed and stitched. **\$5.90** Amazing value at.

### British Officers' Trench Boots, \$9.00 Per Pair

Leather lined, 16 ins. high, real English kip-grained uppers, screwed and stitched to heel; full water-tight tongue, solid all-leather soles and heels; two single solid butt soles. Made in a beautiful shade of nut brown, with black toes, easy fitting. Many cheaper lines, but none compare with these for quality. Worth twice the money. Sold on our money-back guarantee. These are guaranteed surplus British Army Stocks of the highest quality.

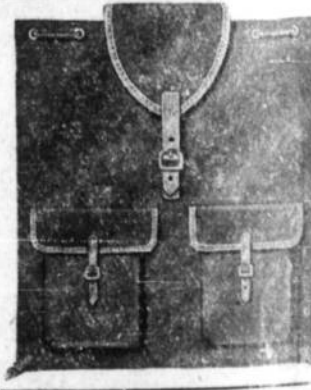


### Imperial Regulation PUTTEES

Made of the very best material. **95c** Per pair.

### BRITISH OFFICERS' SPECIAL KIT BAGS

Direct from British Government stocks, and made of heavy waterproof tan canvas. 19 inches square, with two outside strapped pockets. Straps and buckles of extra quality. Eminently suitable for prospectors, hunters, home-steaders and sportsmen. **\$3.75** Each



### British Government OFFICERS' TRENCH COATS, \$27.50 each

(Four Coats in One)

A smart, hard-wearing, all-the-year-round coat, and the most serviceable for country wear. Specially made for British officers, and of the best material obtainable. Makes a splendid winter coat, and in summer the all-wool fleece lining can be detached. State height and chest measurement when ordering. The coat consists of triple-proof, highest quality English Gabardine, with linings, as follows: 1. Detachable all-wool fleece lining; 2. Oilskin interlining (not rubber, which is perishable); 3. Check lining.

